

Fort Bragg ECO/ECA Environmental Compliance Guide



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Environmental Sustainment Division		
Name	Program Area/Media	Phone Number
Environmental Sustainment Division, Bldg 3-1634		
Dave Heins	Division Chief	396-8207
CPT Antal	Environmental Attorney	396-3134
Vanessa Hale	Administrative Asst	396-8795
Environmental Compliance Branch, Bldg 3-1137		
	ECB FAX	396-4188
Audrey Oxendine	Chief, ECB	907-3214
Andrew Moore	Hazardous Materials, CAT Team Program Manager/COTR	907-2419
Mike Bullard	CAT Team Program Support Manager	907-2795
Bruce Langston	CAT Team	396-2303
Greggory Thompson	CAT Team	432-8445
Dustin Bennett	CAT Team	432-8439
Justin Walker	CAT Team	396-9982
Gary Cullen	Air Quality Program Manager	432-8464
Mike Fischer	Air Quality Program Support	907-3975
Bruce Billings	Asbestos/Lead Paint Program Manager	432-3564
Jeffrey Franks	Asbestos/Lead Paint Inspector	N/A
Tim Nance	Qualified Recycling Program Manager	396-5323
Wilfredo Rivera	Pest Management Program Manager	907-2160
Eric Torres	Pollution Prevention	432-8450
Steven Harris	Restoration/Tanks Program Manager	396-7432
Jason Adcock	Restoration/Clean up	432-8467
Christie Lowery	Restoration/Clean up	907-3645
Chris Varela	AST Inspector	N/A
Shannon Weston	Drinking Water/Waste Water/Oil Water Separators	432-8470
Sid Williamson	Solid Waste/Recycling Program Manager	396-3372
Jeff Sloop	Solid Waste/Recycling Program Support Manager	432-6412
Shawn Hardy	HazWaste/Spill Response Program Manager / COTR	396-2295

Mike Lamm	Hazardous Waste Team Program Support Manager	584-1068
James Berry	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Shane O'Neal	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Travis Malicoat	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Jimmy Teston	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Mike Robinson	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Richard Adlam	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
David Clark	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Shane Lorenzen	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Krystal McCain	Hazardous Waste Team	396-2141
Hazardous Waste Turn-in	Office Hours 0730-1530	396-2141
Environmental Management Branch, Bldg 3-1137		
Paul Humphrey	Chief, EMB	396-6518
Mindy Love-Stanley	Sustainability Education/Outreach	432-8476
Julia Love	Sustainability Land Use Planner	396-2692
Luci Fernandez	Sustainable Utilities Planner	396-4824
Susan Seagroves	Resource Management	432-8873
Tom Blue	Sustainability Facilities Planner	396-7523
Melinda Harrington	Sustainability Planner - Solid Waste/Green Procurement	396-2019
Charles Young	Sustainability Transportation Planner	907-1819
Lynda Pfau	Sustainability Water Planner	396-2301 x227
Jonelle Thompson	Community Relations Coordinator	396-3341
Emile Gillin	SMS Coordinator	907-3212
Christopher Follett	Management Analyst	643-6742
Randy Franklin	Project Review Manager	432-8888
Lori Locklear	Project Review Manager	432-8903
Stacey Harter	NEPA Analyst	396-8586
Gabriela Garrison	NEPA Analyst	432-8482
Lisa Gundlach	NEPA Analyst	432-8865
Leslie Stewart	NEPA Analyst	643-6741
Vanessa Shoenfelt	NEPA Analyst	
Erich Hoffman	Sr. Wildlife Biologist	432-4505
Rod Fleming	Sr. Wildlife Biologist	396-2867
Su Ann Shupp	Wildlife Biologist	396-3945
Water Management Branch, Bldg. O-9195		
Craig Lantz	Chief, WMB	396-2823
Herman Crawford	Erosion Control	396-2301 x 220

Lee Ward	Erosion Control	396-2301 x 218
Jack Wilson	Erosion Control	396-2301 x 224
Doug Jones	Erosion Control/Plan Review	396-2301 x 222
Barbara Bass	Erosion Control/Stream Monitoring	396-2301 x 221
Michael Surette	Storm Water Tech	396-2301 x 224
Cultural Resources, Bldg 3-1933		
Linda Carnes-McNaughton	Interim Chief, Curator/Archaeologist	396-6680
Jamie Grant	Archaeologist	396-6680
Charles Heath	Archaeologist	396-6680
Joe Herbert	Archaeologist	396-6680
Jennifer Friend	Archaeologist	396-6680
Connie Barnett	Architectural Historian	396-6680
Matt Mirarchi	Preservation Specialist	396-6680
Megan Privett	Preservation Specialist	396-6680
Chuck Carrig	Program Manager	396-6680
Endangered Species Branch, Bldg O-9195		
Jackie Britcher	Chief, ESB	396-2544
Jessie Schillaci	Wildlife Biologist	396-2544
Janet Gray	Botanist	396-2544
Beth Evans	Biologist/Education	396-2544
Janice Patten	Biologist	396-2544
Kevin Crawford	Biologist	396-2544
Brian Ball	Biologist	396-2544
Chuck Bryan	Biologist	396-2544
Ginny Carswell	Biologist	396-2544
John McAllister	Biologist	396-2544
Forestry Branch, Bldg O-9062		
Joe Stancar	Chief, Forestry Branch	396-2510
Wildlife Branch, Bldg OT-9034		
Alan Schultz	Chief, Wildlife Branch	396-7506

Quick Reference Guide

Solid Waste Disposal Guide

Waste Stream	Management Method
Aerosol Cans	Call HWRO at 396-2141
Aluminum Cans	Turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 396-5323 for recycling information
Ammunition Items: residue, packing and boxes fiber containers brass casings	Turn in to ASP at 432-7803
Antifreeze, Used	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for pick-up
Asbestos:	Call 432-3564
construction/demolition	Call Fort Bragg Landfill at 396-6873
brake shoes, safes, acetylene	Turn in to DRMO
Batteries:	Call HWRO at 396-2141
Lithium, NiCad, Lead-Acid Mercury	
Used alkaline, carbon	
Cardboard:	Place in cardboard recycling container or take to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility
clean and un-waxed	
contaminated or waxed	Dispose of in trash dumpster
Carpet	Take to Fort Bragg Landfill
Compressed Gas Cylinders	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for pick-up
Concertina Wire	Palletize, band, and turn in to DRMO
Contaminated Soil	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for guidance
Construction & Demolition Debris	Take to C&D Landfill
Cooking Oil	Call 432-8450 for recycling information or turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility
Copper Wire	Turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 396-5323 for recycling information
Electronics:	
Government Owned	Turn in to DRMO
Personal	Turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 432-6412 for recycling information
Fluorescent Light Bulbs (LCM's)	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for guidance

Furniture (usable)	
barracks furniture	Turn in to Furniture and Storage Operations at 396-8188
office furniture	Turn in to DRMO
Furniture (unusable)	Take to Landfill
Garbage	Dispose of in trash dumpsters
Glass	Segregate colors and turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 396-5323 for recycling information
Inert Debris (concrete, brick, asphalt) free of asbestos and lead-based paint	Take to concrete recycling area at Fort Bragg landfill.
Mattresses (barracks)	Turn in to Furniture Management Program at 396-8188
Waste Stream	Management Method
Mattresses (personal)	Take to Landfill
Medical Waste	Call WAMC at 396-5882 or 396-7133
Metals Scrap	Turn in to DRMO or take to Landfill Recycling Area
Off-Spec Fuel (JP-8, kerosene, diesel)	Call 396-2141 to be placed on the schedule for pick-up
Oil, Used	Call HWRO at 396-2141
Oil, Used Filters	Call HWRO at 396-2141
Organic Materials:	Take to Fort Bragg Landfill Land Clearing Recycling Area
land clearing debris	
yard trash	Take to composting area at landfill
Paint	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for pick-up
Pallets	Store at pallet recycling area. Call 396-5323 or 396-3372 for info
Paper Products:	
office paper	Place in recycling container. Call 432-6412 or 396-5323 for info
newspapers	
magazines	
Pesticides	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for pick-up

Plastic Products:	Turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 432-6412 for recycling information
Bottles	
Range Targets	
Wrap	
Bags	
POL	Call HWRO at 396-2141 for guidance
Printer Cartridges	Turn in to DPW-ECB Recycling Facility. Call 432-6412 for recycling information
Range Training Trash	Remove any prohibited items and place trash in trash dumpster
Sensitive Items (documents)	Take to the Classified Document Destruction Facility 432-2488
Tires (military)	Turn in to DRMO
Tires (non-military)	Take to the landfill recycling area
Toner Cartridges	Turn in to DPW ECB Recycling Facility
White Goods (containing Freon)	Call 396-2141 to schedule Freon removal
White Goods (non-Freon containing)	Take to the landfill recycling area
Wood, Clean	
Treated, plywood, particle board	Take to Landfill
Untreated, no glue	Take to Fort Bragg Landfill Clean Wood Recycling Area

Chapter One

Introduction

This document is an easy reference guide for Fort Bragg's Environmental Compliance Officers (ECOs) and Environmental Compliance Assistants (ECAs). All military units, civilian contractors and agencies conducting business on Fort Bragg are required to have an ECO or ECA. Personnel designated to perform duties as an ECO or ECA are required to (1) have written appointment orders from their Chain of Command, and (2) attend the 20-hour Fort Bragg Environmental Compliance Course (and the 8-hour annual refresher).

Each brigade and battalion is required to have one ECO and ECA and each company is required to have either an ECO or an ECA. To ensure the unit has sufficient numbers of trained personnel to oversee the unit's environmental program, we encourage units to have designated alternates who have attended the 20-hour Fort Bragg Environmental Compliance class.



Fort Bragg Soldiers, civilians and facilities must be compliant with environmental regulations at all times. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NC DENR) regulate Fort Bragg. The installation is subject to no-notice inspections from either regulatory agency at all times. Units with areas that have deficiencies or are out of compliance with State/Federal regulations are subject to receiving a Notice of Violation (NOV) and possible fines. As of 12 January 2009, fines can be as much as **\$37,500** per violation, per day the violation has existed. The unit or agency causing the violation pays environmental compliance fines.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS



The following Federal, State and Army regulations apply to all units and organizations stationed or operating on Fort Bragg.

40 CFR Parts 260-299 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Code of Federal Regulation that covers the use, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes.

North Carolina Administrative Code 13A “Hazardous Waste Management”: provides guidelines for large and small generators of hazardous waste.

Army Reg 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement: provides a general overview of the Army’s environmental strategy.

FB Reg 200-1, The Fort Bragg Environmental Program: prescribes Fort Bragg’s responsibilities, policies and procedures to preserve, protect and restore the quality of the environment to support the Fort Bragg military mission.

FB Reg 200-2, Installation Hazardous Waste Management Plan: provides guidelines for safe handling of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

FB Reg 200-3, Installation Spill Contingency Plan: establishes policies, responsibilities, procedures and guidance governing spill prevention, control and containment of hazardous substances.

FB Reg 420-11, Hunting and Fishing: sets procedures and policies for hunting and fishing on the Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall military reservations.

FB Reg 350-6, Installation Range Regulation: establishes procedures for the firing of ammunition and the scheduling and use of Fort Bragg ranges, training areas, the Camp Mackall Reservation, the North Carolina Wildlife Management Area, and the Fort Bragg-Camp Mackall corridor. This regulation applies to all individuals, military or non-military, engaged in the activities on Fort Bragg and associated areas described in the regulation.

FB Reg 190-12, Weapons and Ammo Control and Prohibited Items: outlines the requirements for purchasing, transporting and storing privately owned weapons and ammunition on Fort Bragg.

FORT BRAGG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

It is the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) responsibility to manage Fort Bragg’s environmental program. The Environmental Division (ED) is divided into several branches that manage individual environmental programs. The ED consists of the Environmental Compliance Branch (ECB), Environmental Management Branch, Cultural Resources Branch, Wildlife Branch, Endangered Species Branch, Water Management Branch and Forestry Branch.

DPW Environmental Compliance Branch

The Fort Bragg DPW Environmental Compliance Branch (ECB) manages most of the Fort Bragg Environmental Compliance Programs. The Program Managers and the Compliance Assessment and Training (CAT) team members are available to assist you with your unit environmental program. The branch has several resources to provide helpful information to you.

The CAT team conducts annual assessments of all units on Fort Bragg and forwards the inspection reports through the unit's chain of command. The CAT team also conducts assistance visits on request from ECO/ECA's. On these requested assistance visits, the CAT member passes the results of the inspections directly to the ECO/ECA so corrective actions can be taken to address any noncompliance areas. This is a valuable tool that ECO/ECAs can use to keep their environmental program on the right track.



Did you know that the Environmental Compliance Branch has a redesigned website that provides ECOs/ECAs with up-to-date information on Fort Bragg's environmental compliance programs?

(www.bragg.army.mil/envbr)

The CAT team can provide an environmental SOP for your unit/facility. The CAT team can also provide you with the slides used in the Environmental Compliance Class. This will allow you to do facility specific training for your personnel without having to start from scratch.

Fort Bragg conducts the 20-hour Environmental Compliance Class and the 8-hour Refresher Class once each month. Contact Mike Bullard at mike.bullard@us.army.mil or 910-907-2795 for a current class schedule and information on how to enroll personnel in the class.

Chapter Two

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are defined as any material that is dangerous if inhaled, ingested, touched or otherwise dangerous to humans or the environment. This would include materials used in common work areas (motor pools, shops, arms rooms, etc.) and cleaning products in a supply room. *It is very important to know what types of hazardous materials are used and stored in your facility.* Every facility on Fort Bragg is required to have a hazardous material inventory. There must be a “master” inventory of all the hazardous materials used or stored in the facility and there must be an inventory for each individual storage area (i.e. flammable locker, HazMat bldg, etc.). The Hazardous Material Inventory form located in the forms section of this guide is the only form that can be used and must be submitted electronically to your CAT team inspector during the annual inspection.

Once you have a good inventory of materials on hand, you need to ensure you have a MSDS for each material. MSDSs are available from several sources; the manufacturer of the product, SSSC, HMCC, and the DPW ECB website. Printed copies of all MSDSs must be placed where personnel in your facility have access to them.

Hazardous material containers must be clearly labeled, in good condition and protected from sunlight and the weather. All hazardous materials must have a Fort Bragg label from the SSSC HAZMART.

Secondary containment is required for all liquid hazardous materials to prevent them from coming in contact with the ground or floor. This includes vehicle batteries stored in motor pool areas and SSAs prior to use. The secondary containment must provide containment for 110% of the largest container or 10% of the total volume, whichever is greater. Hazmat storage buildings, plastic containment pallets, plastic haz-huts, clamshell type buildings, fireproof lockers or a sealed room can provide secondary containment.

The HMCC personnel will pick up empty hazardous material containers with SSSC HAZMART labels every two weeks. Prior to turn in, POL containers must be triple rinsed on a wash-rack and stenciled with the words “triple rinsed”. POL containers must not be triple rinsed in parts washers. All other containers must be completely empty and turned in IAW HMCC procedures. For assistance or schedule information, please call 396-0204.

Units must purchase all paint from the HAZMART at SSSC. They stock environmentally preferred interior and exterior paint in the colors

authorized for use on Fort Bragg. Customers can provide the dimensions of the area to be painted and the HAZMART will calculate the amount of paint needed to do the job.

The SSSC HAZMART will label paint cans in the same manner as other hazardous material containers and the HMCC will pick up containers once they are empty. Partially filled paint cans may be returned to the HAZMART for resale or disposal.

DO NOT TRIPLE RINSE PAINT CANS OR ALLOW THEM TO AIR DRY!!

Hazardous Material Management

Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP) - The Fort Bragg Directorate of Logistics (DOL) developed the Hazardous Material Management Plan (HMMP) in Dec 2005. The HMMP establishes procedures for units to order hazardous materials (**Class III packaged supplies and paint**) from the HAZMART located in the Self Service Supply Center (SSSC) at Bldg 8T-2244 on Macomb St. **The SSSC is the single source of supply for those products on Fort Bragg.** All hazardous materials purchased through the SSSC will have a label on each container identifying the specific product and the unit receiving that product. The phone number for SSSC is 396-1818 and the fax number is 396-0377.

The Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC) provides hazardous material management and disposal of empty containers. HMCC conducts assistance visits at the units to validate inventory, assist with shelf life management and remove empty hazardous material containers from the facility. The labels on those containers are counted against the products purchased by the unit and on-hand inventories are adjusted. This allows SSSC/HMCC to monitor the amount of hazardous materials purchased and consumed on Fort Bragg.

NOTE: All empty or unwanted hazardous materials that are labeled by SSSC/HMCC must be sent back to HMCC for inventory control as well as disposal.

Chapter Three

Controlled Materials

Controlled materials are materials that can be re-used or recycled. These materials must be stored properly to avoid contamination, which could result in having to dispose of the material as a hazardous waste. There are six controlled materials routinely generated on Fort Bragg.

Used Oil - Used oil is any used/expired motor oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, gear oil, hydraulic fluid, and mineral oil. Used oil must be collected and stored in a closed, metal 55-gallon drum or aboveground storage tank (AST). The storage container must be clearly marked "Used Oil" and have secondary containment. Do not mix with non-mil spec fuel, solvents, used antifreeze or any other hazardous materials. Mixtures may become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When the storage container is approximately 75% full, call the DPW HWRO (396-2141) to schedule a pick-up of a 55 gallon drum or schedule a pump-out of an AST. If used oil is stored in an AST, it must be grounded.

Per guidance from NCDENR, drip pans used to collect fluid under leaking vehicles must be labeled with the words "Used Oil". Drip pans used in the motor pool to collect other fluids (Ex: Used Antifreeze) must be specifically labeled with the contents.

Used Oil Filters - Used oil filters must be drained to remove excess oil. Once drained, the filters must be stored in a closed 55-gallon metal drum and labeled "Used Oil Filters." Once the drum is full, call the DPW HWRO (396-2141) to have the used oil filters picked up for recycling. The HWRO will pick up your drum and replace it with an empty drum. The used oil filters will be crushed and turned in as scrap metal. If your facility has an oil filter crusher, collect your crushed filters and turn them in to the HWRO. The bucket used to collect oil under the crusher must be labeled "Used Oil".

Used Antifreeze - Used antifreeze must be collected in a closed plastic container provided by DPW. The container must be clearly labeled as "Used Antifreeze" and must have appropriate secondary containment. Do not mix with oils, fuels, or solvents. Mixtures can become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When the container is approximately 75% full, call the DPW HWRO (396-2141) to schedule an appointment to have the antifreeze picked up or pumped.

Non-Mil Spec Fuel - Contaminated or unusable JP8, diesel and kerosene must be collected in a closed metal 55-gallon drum or an above ground storage tank. The drum or tank must be labeled as “Non-Mil Spec Fuel” and have appropriate secondary containment. Do not mix with oil, antifreeze or solvents. Mixtures may become a hazardous waste that cannot be recycled or re-used. When the container is approximately 75% full, contact the DPW hazardous waste office (396-2141) to schedule pumping.

Used/Dirty Rags – Used/Dirty Rags must be collected in a closed metal container labeled as “Used Rags” or “Dirty Rags.” Rags contaminated with POL products can be recycled. Used/dirty rags should be turned in to Post Laundry (396-7143) at Building 8-3201 on Macomb Street. Rags used as an absorbent or saturated with a hazardous waste must be stored and managed as a hazardous waste and turned in through the HWRO. If a unit/facility chooses to purchase rags and not use the post laundry exchange, those rags must be stored and managed as a hazardous waste and turned in to the HWRO.

Important: Do **NOT** punch holes in the lid of the metal container of used rags.

Used Dry Sweep/Contaminated Soil – Used dry sweep/contaminated soil must never be thrown in the trash can, dumpster or landfill. It must be collected in a container and labeled as “Used Dry Sweep.” The container must have a lid and must be kept closed. Used dry sweep/contaminated soil must be turned in by the unit to the DPW HRWO during normal business hours (Mon–Fri, 0730-1530).

Aboveground Storage Tanks

Fort Bragg regulation 200-3 mandates specific requirements for bulk storage of material. Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) utilized by units for storage of used oil or non-mil spec fuel are governed under these regulations.

ECOs/ECAs must inspect their ASTs weekly and inspections must be documented using FB Form 3003-1. This inspection can be completed by the ECO/ECA or delegated to a trained individual. All ASTs should be clearly labeled with the contents of the tank (“Used Oil”, “Used Anti-freeze”, “Non-Mil Spec Fuel”, etc.). Any spills on the tank must be cleaned immediately. Careful attention should also be given to ensure the ground underneath and around the tank remains free from spilled material. ASTs are required to have secondary containment. Since many of the ASTs on Fort Bragg are double walled tanks, they do not require any additional secondary containment. If you are unsure about your AST, contact Steven Harris at 396-7432.

If an existing AST in your facility needs to be moved, prior to moving the tank, please contact Steven Harris, the Tank Program Manager (396-7432). Moving or installing new tanks require changes to the Fort Bragg Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Contingency Plan (SPCCP) and to the unit Site Specific Spill Prevention Plan. If repairs are needed for an AST, contact Steven Harris (steven.harrissr@us.army.mil) prior to initiating a service order through the DPW Service Order Section at 396-0321.

Note: Per the Fort Bragg Fire Department, containers of used oil and non-mil spec fuel **CAN NOT** be stored inside an occupied building. These materials must be stored either in a DPW approved AST or in a DPW approved 55 gallon metal drum. If stored in a drum, the drum must be stored on secondary containment and have adequate overhead cover. Call your compliance inspector for assistance if you have questions.

Note: When using a funnel to collect any liquid hazardous material or waste, the funnel must be removed from the drum and the bung replaced and tightened into the bung hole for the container to be a “closed container” per Fort Bragg regulation 200-1. The exception to this is if there is a self closing valve located between the funnel and the drum as in the example below. Call your CAT Team inspector for guidance on proper use and where to obtain a self closing valve for your drum.



Chapter Four

Waste

During normal operations, personnel and facilities on Fort Bragg generate many different types of waste. These types include: hazardous waste, universal waste, non-regulated waste, solid waste, regulated medical waste, and unidentified waste.

Hazardous Waste - On Fort Bragg, hazardous wastes are regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Fort Bragg Regulation 200-2. Most hazardous wastes found on Fort Bragg are hazardous due to their characteristics. There are four hazardous waste



characteristics: **Ignitability, Corrosivity, Reactivity and Toxicity**. Materials that exhibit one or more of these characteristics, can no longer be used for their intended purpose, and cannot be recycled are considered to be a hazardous waste. If you are not sure if a material is a hazardous waste, call the HWRO at 396-2141.

Hazardous waste must be stored in a DPW approved container and is required to have adequate secondary containment, if applicable (liquids). The container remains sealed at all times, except when waste is being added to the container. Any container used to store hazardous waste must have a properly completed Fort Bragg red/white hazardous waste label (Appendix C). This includes the unit, the type of waste, and the date the container was started. Labels can only be obtained from your inspector or the Hazardous Waste Office.

To turn in hazardous waste, call the HWRO at 396-2141 to make an appointment to have the waste picked up. A technician from the HWRO will come to your facility, remove the full hazardous waste container, and supply a replacement container (if requested) with a new Fort Bragg red/white hazardous waste label.

The area where units store hazardous waste is called a Satellite Accumulation Site (SAS). The SAS will be located at or near the point of generation at the facility generating hazardous waste. The unit may store hazardous waste, universal waste, non-regulated waste and controlled materials in the SAS. There must be a fire extinguisher and spill

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Unit _____
Contents _____
Date Established _____
Date Full _____
Date Transferred _____

HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINER
MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO A
STORAGE SITE WITHIN 72 HOURS
WHEN IT IS FULL.

CONTACT HAZARDOUS WASTE
OFFICE FOR GUIDANCE 396-2141

absorbent within 50 feet and the SAS must be located away from storm drains, if possible.

Regulations prohibit accumulating hazardous waste for more than one (1) year and the volume must never exceed 55-gallons of hazardous waste or one (1) quart of acutely hazardous waste at the SAS. This total does not include controlled materials. When a container or SAS is approaching the 55-gallon limit, the unit has 72 hours to have the hazardous waste picked up by the DPW HWRO. Units must manage the amount of waste stored in the SAS to avoid noncompliance with greater than 55 gallons on site for more than 72 hours. It is the unit's responsibility to call the DPW HWRO (396-2141) to make an appointment for pick-up. The unit will need to provide a POC, phone number, building number and DODAAC. It is recommended that the unit schedule a pickup when the container is approximately 75% full to ensure the limit is not exceeded.

Each SAS must be inspected weekly by the ECA or designee (SAS manager) and at the end of the month by the unit ECO/ECA. The weekly/monthly inspections must be documented on FB Form 3003 (Appendix B). Each unit is required to conduct those inspections per Fort Bragg Regulation 200-2 and maintain the FB Form 3003 on file at the unit for three years.

The following are some of the common hazardous wastes found on Fort Bragg.

Used Fuel Filters – Used fuel filters are designated as toxic hazardous waste due to benzene. Once used fuel filters are removed from a vehicle the residual fuel must be drained from them. The filters are not required to be drained for any set length of time, just long enough to remove the excess fuel. Do **NOT** allow used fuel filters to drain unattended at any time. The filters must be stored in a DPW approved metal container and be labeled as a hazardous waste.

Used Weapons Cleaning Materials – Used weapons cleaning materials are designated as a toxic hazardous waste due to the content of lead. Used weapons cleaning materials include bore patches, Q-Tips and pipe cleaners used to clean weapons. These materials must be collected by the unit armorer and stored in a DPW-approved container and be labeled as a hazardous waste.

Used Solvent and Solvent Filters – Many used cleaning solvents are a hazardous waste, whether or not they are used in a parts washer. Most parts washers on Fort Bragg are serviced by Safety Kleen or the Fort Bragg HWRO. If the unit services its own parts washers, the used solvent and any used solvent-filters must be stored separately in a metal container and managed as a hazardous waste.

Used Absorbents – Used absorbents include paper towels, spill pads and booms, and rags that are used to clean up spills of fuel (MOGAS or JP8), oil based paints, or other hazardous waste. Once contaminated, these absorbents must be stored in a closed, sealed DPW approved metal container and be managed as a hazardous waste. **NOTE:** Absorbents used to clean spills of regular POL products must be kept in a separate container and be labeled as “Used Absorbents”.

Photo-processing Chemicals – Photographic waste solutions are managed as a hazardous waste since most are highly corrosive. They must be stored in a DPW approved plastic container and be managed as a hazardous waste.

Contaminated MOGAS – MOGAS is highly ignitable; do not mix this with any other type of fuels. Mixing of MOGAS, a hazardous waste, with other fuels or materials only generates more hazardous waste. Contaminated MOGAS must be managed as a hazardous waste and stored in a grounded, DPW approved, metal container. Per the Fort Bragg Fire Department, MOGAS (new or contaminated) cannot be stored inside an inhabited building due to the danger of fire. **This is the only exception to the “at or near the point of generation” rule for hazardous waste storage.**

Flameless Rations Heaters (FRH) - Inactivated FRHs discarded in bulk are a hazardous waste due to the potential to ignite other materials upon becoming wet. They must be turned in as a hazardous waste to the HWRO or turned in to DRMO for re-use. Individual FRHs are not a hazardous waste and can be disposed of in the trash.

Enamel Paint, CARC Paint and Paint Thinners – If possible, completely empty paint cans during painting to eliminate waste. Unusable enamel and CARC paint or leftover paint thinner must be disposed of through the HWRO as a hazardous waste.

Flammable Adhesives – Adhesives, including two part mixtures, that are chemically cured or air cured prior to use are hazardous wastes. These adhesives are hazardous due to their flashpoint and/or their metallic constituents. The following items must be stored as a hazardous waste in an approved metal container: cans or tubes with non-usable adhesive, mixing cups with adhesive residue, rags with adhesive residue, and saturated or heavily contaminated gloves and mixing sticks.

Expired Hazardous Materials – Expired hazardous materials that cannot have their shelf life extended may be a hazardous waste. If the material can no longer be used for its intended purpose and cannot be recycled, it must be turned in as a hazardous waste. If the material can be recycled (ex: outdated motor oil), it must be stored in the proper container until it can be turned in.

Used Blast Media – Used sand blast media contaminated with metal and paint particles must be stored in a metal drum and managed as a hazardous waste.

PPE Contaminated With Blast Media – Contaminated blast media PPE must be stored in a metal drum and managed as a hazardous waste.

NBC Items – Some NBC items need to be turned in as a hazardous waste when they can no longer be used for their intended purpose. You do not need to set up an SAS in your NBC room, but when you dispose of these items, they must be turned in to the HWRO.

The ECOs/ECA's must turn the following items in to the HWRO:

- Filters (C2 canisters, M40, M17, M51)
- M18A2 chemical agent detector kits
- M72A2 chemical agent ID kits, Simulants
- M256 chemical agent detector kits
- M229 chemical agent alarm refill kit Parts A,B,C,D
- M58 decontamination kit
- DS2 decon solution
- Super Tropical Bleach (STB)
- M100 Sorbent Decon System
- M13 Decontaminating and Re-impregnating Kit
- M256 Simulator, Detector Ticket, Chemical Agent
- M258A1 Decon Kit
- M280 Decon Kit
- M273 Murexide Indicator Tablets
- M3 Clothing Impregnation Set
- M34 Soil Sampling Kit
- M272A2 Water Testing Kit
- M8 Paper
- M9 Paper, Chemical Agent Detection 6665-01-049-8982
- M9 Paper, Chemical Agent Detection 6665-01-226-5589

If you have questions about how to manage any other NBC items call 396-2141.

Universal Waste

Universal waste consists of materials that are not regulated as stringently as a hazardous waste, but are still governed by rules of proper storage and disposal. Universal wastes must be stored in a closed container and clearly labeled as "Universal Waste" with an accumulation start date. Labeling can be done by using the Fort Bragg universal waste stickers provided by the DPW HWRO or by writing the required information on the container. The universal waste storage container must be closed and sealed except when wastes are being added.

Universal waste may be stored on site for **no longer than six (6) months**, although there is no limit to the amount of universal waste stored on site.

Universal waste must also be inspected weekly/monthly using FB form 3003 IAW with Fort Bragg Regulation 200-2. Contact the HWRO at 396-2141 to schedule a turn-in of the universal waste.

The two types of universal wastes commonly found on Fort Bragg are non-alkaline batteries and lamps containing mercury (LCMs). Used alkaline batteries (i.e. household batteries, D cell, AA, etc.) are not managed as universal waste and can be thrown away with household trash. Bulk alkaline batteries and all lithium batteries must be turned in to the Hazardous Waste Office. **Be aware that some household batteries are Lithium and not alkaline.**

Non-Alkaline Batteries - Batteries considered to be universal waste are nickel cadmium (NiCad), mercury, magnesium, nickel metal hydride and lead-acid (non-vehicle). Batteries must be segregated by type, labeled, and properly stored in a closed, sealed container. Ensure new, in-use and waste batteries are segregated and stored separately. All battery terminals must be taped prior to turn in. A small patch of duct tape is sufficient as long as it covers the terminals. Batteries in bulk should be turned in to DRMO at 396-8691. Call the HWRO at 396-2141 for guidance on batteries.

Lithium batteries are managed differently than the other universal waste batteries. Previously, the procedure included the unit discharging the batteries before throwing them into the trash. This was found to be potentially dangerous, as improperly discharged batteries were responsible for starting several fires. **Units should NOT discharge lithium batteries. For a current copy of the Fort Bragg policy on lithium batteries, see Chapter Eight of this guide or the Regulations Tab at www.bragg.army.mil/envbr.**

The current policy is for the unit to store the batteries in a sealable container labeled "Used Lithium Batteries". When you accumulate enough batteries, they are to be turned in to the HWRO.

The HWRO will test each battery (5590s) on a state-of-charge tester. Any battery with a charge of more than 70% will be stored at the HWRO and given, free of charge, to any unit that requests them. All batteries with a charge of less than 70% will be sent offsite for recycling or disposal.

Lamps Containing Mercury (LCMs) - Lamps/bulbs considered to be universal waste are fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury, vapor, high-pressure sodium and metal halide. LCMs must be properly labeled and properly stored in a closed, sealable container. They are best stored in the boxes they came in. LCMs can be turned in to

the HWRO (Bldg 3-1137) without an appointment during normal business hours (Mon – Fri, 0730-1530).

If lamps/bulbs are broken, the residue must be placed in a plastic bag, which should then be stored in a labeled and sealed cardboard box. The box must be turned in to the HWRO as a universal waste.

All LCMs, including the “green tip” LCMs that are advertised as environmentally friendly and the compact fluorescent lightbulbs, are to be properly managed and turned in to the HWRO.

Thermostats – Some thermostats contain mercury and must be stored as universal waste when no longer usable. Store waste thermostats in a closed, labeled container and turn into the DPW HWRO.

Pesticides, Herbicides, Insecticides, and Rodenticides - Units are not permitted to apply or store pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, or rodenticides on Fort Bragg. These materials can only be applied by a person with an application license for federal installations. **All** requests for applications of these materials must be made by service order (396-0321). If you have questions on the program, contact Wilfredo Rivera at 907-2160.



Did you know that Universal Waste must be inspected weekly/monthly just like Hazardous Waste? Use the Fort Bragg form 3003 to conduct inspections on Universal Waste to remain in compliance and keep these forms on file for three years.

Solid Waste and Recycling

Solid waste is defined as any garbage, refuse, sludge, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural activity. Fort Bragg generates solid waste in three basic areas: housing, garrison, and training areas. Environmental regulations exempt residential waste from many of the management requirements that apply to garrison and training waste. The following sections describe these general types of wastes.

Residential Waste - Residential wastes are those items generated at a person’s private residence in the course of their private activities.

Refuse picked up by the solid waste contractor in the Fort Bragg housing areas is transported to the installation waste transfer station. After going through the transfer station, the waste is transported to and buried at a privately owned municipal solid waste landfill. The solid waste contractor will not accept tires, lead acid batteries, or used oil in residential, motor pool or admin facility garbage. The contractor also operates a curbside recycling program that collects paper, cardboard, plastic, and aluminum items. Housing residents must contact their Picerne neighborhood office for more information about residential solid waste management. Hazardous waste from residential areas can be turned in to their neighborhood center or the HWRO at building 3-1137 on Butner Road.

Garrison Waste - All waste generated as part of the day-to-day operation of Fort Bragg is subject to state and federal regulations regarding solid and hazardous wastes. All garrison waste placed in dumpsters is transported off the installation for disposal after going through the installation waste transfer station. Fort Bragg incurs tremendous liability if waste is mismanaged by placing prohibited items in dumpsters. Units/organizations that fail to comply with the Fort Bragg policies and procedures relating to solid waste will be required to remove the prohibited items from the dumpsters.

Range Training Waste - Large receptacles for collecting waste generated during training activities are located in the training area and at the central vehicle wash facility. All waste generated in the field must be segregated to remove any prohibited items from the inert waste at the point of generation and prior to placement in the collection containers. Items such as vehicle parts, cardboard, and metal must be taken to centralized collection areas in garrison.

Important: All ammunition items (all items issued by the ASP) must be returned to the Ammo Supply Point.

One of the biggest problems when managing solid waste is keeping the harmful items segregated from those that are inert. Segregation must occur as close to the point of generation as possible. Items that are not allowed in regular dumpsters are called "Prohibited Items".

Prohibited items generated on Fort Bragg that **CANNOT** be thrown in the Refuse/Trash Dumpsters include:

Hazardous Waste	Pesticides
Used Antifreeze	Non-Alkaline Batteries
Used Oil	Aerosol Cans
POL Products	Tires
Paint	Blast Media
Fluorescent Bulbs	NBC Items
Bulk MRE Heaters	Used/Dirty Rags
Hazardous Materials	Solvent and Filters

Contaminated Soil/Dry Sweep	Used Absorbents
Ammunition Related Items	Used Filters (Fuel or Oil)
Plastic Bottles	Aluminum Cans

In addition, yard trash cannot be thrown in the Refuse/Trash Dumpsters. Yard trash must be taken to the landfill recycling area.

The installation tracks the quantity of waste that is disposed of and constantly works to decrease the amount of waste generated. In order to minimize the waste that is disposed, the installation has implemented the waste management hierarchy, which strives to manage all wastes according to the following:

- Source Reduction- implementation of measures such as purchasing items with less packaging or fewer hazardous ingredients
- Recycling- collecting and selling recyclable materials for reprocessing such as aluminum cans, cardboard, concrete, brass casing, plastic, paper, etc to remove the items from waste that is disposed
- Treatment- reducing the volume or toxicity of waste through various processes
- Disposal- implemented as the last option; includes land filling and incineration
- **Recycling** – Fort Bragg’s Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) is an award winning and federally recognized program. The goal of the program is to reclaim materials from the solid waste stream, retain revenues for reinvestment in diversion technologies to further recovery of recyclable materials, while minimizing the costs of solid waste disposal and sustaining our environmental future. The recycling facilities located in the DPW Compound and the Lamont Road Landfill will recycle most municipal and construction & demolition materials. For a list of materials and drop off locations please see the quick reference table in the beginning of the guide and additional recycling locations in Chapter 8.
- Units and agencies on Fort Bragg are encouraged to utilize the Recycling Incentives Program. Participants are reimbursed for turning in aluminum cans, plastic bottles, office paper, and cardboard. The reimbursement is in the form of a DFMWR voucher which can be used at any DFMWR facility. For the memorandum of instruction and to acquire recycling containers please contact the recycling office at 432-6412.



Non-Regulated Waste

Non-regulated waste includes materials that are not required to be stored or managed as a hazardous waste, but possess characteristics that

prohibit them from being buried in the landfill. Call the Fort Bragg HWRO to make an appointment to have non-regulated waste picked up.

GAA Grease and Related Items – GAA Grease must be stored in an approved container, labeled as “Contaminated Grease” and turned in to the HWRO for disposal.

Latex Paint – Latex paint that has become unusable or is not needed must be turned in to the HWRO, unless it has a HMCC label. HMCC labeled paint cans must be returned to the SSSC paint store.

Lead Weights – Unwanted lead weights may be recycled as a scrap metal. Call DRMO at 396-8691 to make an appointment for turn in.

Aerosol Cans – Aerosol cans are NOT allowed to be disposed of in the trash. Aerosol cans with Fort Bragg labels as purchased through SSSC, will be picked up by HMCC with the other empty hazardous material containers. All other non-labeled aerosol cans must be collected, stored in a metal drum and labeled “Aerosol Cans for Recycle”. As the drum becomes three quarters full, the unit can call the HWRO at 396-2141 to schedule an appointment for pick-up.

Regulated Medical Waste

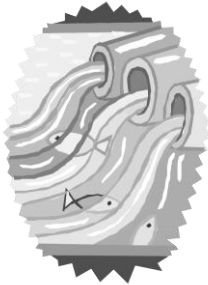
Regulated medical waste (RMW) becomes a real problem for Fort Bragg when it is improperly disposed in dumpsters. Regulated medical waste MUST NEVER BE THROWN AWAY IN THE REGULAR GARBAGE! It MUST be turned in to Environmental Compliance in the basement of Womack Army Medical Center for disposal. Womack will provide units with the authorized RMW red bags, the RMW labeled cardboard boxes and sharps containers.

If you have questions about RMW or any material you think may be RMW, contact CPT Smith at Preventive Medicine before you dispose of it (396-5882 or 643-2444, melanie.smith1@us.army.mil).

Also, if your unit brought any Medical Chemical Defense Material (MCDM) auto-injectors from overseas, they are not considered RMW. Those items need to be turned in to the appropriate agency due to accountability issues. DO NOT throw them in the trash. Call Mr. Bobby Fletcher from Womack Army Medical Center at 907-6311 for turn-in guidance.

Chapter Five

Storm Water



Storm water occurs naturally whenever it rains. Most facilities have storm drains where most of the rain runoff will flow. Storm drains on Fort Bragg are not connected to the lines running to the waste water treatment plant, meaning anything that enters the drains is emptied directly into our local waterways. Because the storm water runoff can pick up pollutants on the ground, the runoff can pollute drinking water sources.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which is part of the Clean Water Act, requires Fort Bragg to implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3). Fort Bragg has been issued a permit by North Carolina that allows us to discharge storm water through our drainage system. Under the permit, DPW is required to regularly inspect storm water outfalls for signs of pollutants.

The units are required to keep the drains free of debris and protect their storm drains from pollutants. ECOs/ECAs should know the location of storm water inlets in their facilities and the locations of the outfalls, too. Although you are not required to inspect your outfalls, it's a good idea to periodically check them for signs of pollutants.

Units are prohibited from storing hazardous materials or hazardous wastes on or near storm drains. Based on the type of potential spill sources the facility has, the unit must have sufficient spill absorbent materials on hand and positioned in proximity to the drains so they can be protected from any spills.

The units should use best management practices (BMPs) to restrict the amount of pollutants that could runoff during a storm and flow into the storm drains. Use drip pans under leaking vehicles and ensure the prompt clean up of minor spills on the vehicle line. Vehicles should only be washed on approved wash racks with an operational oil/water separator. Ensure hazardous material storage areas and controlled material containers have secondary containment and overhead cover.

The ECO/ECA is also required to ensure that a record is maintained of point source discharges made in their facilities. A point source discharge is simply draining water from a container that will flow into "navigable waterways", which would include a storm drain, stream or even a roadside ditch. The most common point source discharges occur when water is drained from a secondary containment device. Use the Fort

Bragg SPCCP Secondary Containment Drainage Form, FB Form 2003-2, (Chapter Eight) to record point source discharges made in your facility.

The Water Management Branch (WMB) is charged with controlling storm water and reducing the effects it has on the natural resources of Fort Bragg and the six surrounding counties. The WMB's mission is to ensure storm water runoff is controlled and to eliminate the possibility of erosion and soil loss. This is accomplished through construction plan review, storm water outfall and NPDES inspections, turbidity/sediment flow assessment, oil/water separator inspections and public education and outreach.

New construction means an increase of hard, flat surfaces that storm water washes over en-route to the storm drains. The water picks up pollutants and carries them into drains. Low Impact Development (LID) is a method of land use that allows the water to filter naturally through the earth and back into the ground water instead of into the traditional drains. Through landmasses such as bio-swales, which are shaped like big ditches, and rain gardens, water is collected, held on site for several hours, and then filtered back into the ground. This prevents both excessive runoff and erosion and keeps pollutants out of the storm drains. Another example of LID on Fort Bragg is the sustainable parking lot next to the Environmental Classroom. Part of the concrete is pervious and allows water to drain straight through into the underlying ground. These examples of creative engineering allow Fort Bragg to manage storm water more effectively and improve the environment.

Fort Bragg Water and Wastewater Program



The water produced by the Fort Bragg Water Treatment Plant is safe to drink. It is tested regularly to ensure it meets the strict guidelines for drinking water. If you have concerns about your drinking water (taste, odor, sediment or color), contact Preventive Medicine at 396-5882. They will come to your facility and test the water for you. If the water is not safe to drink you will be immediately notified. We have problems on Fort Bragg with incorrect materials and substances being poured down the drains. Only wastewater must be allowed to go down our drains. Food, grease, oil, chemicals, trash, etc. must be disposed of properly. Across the installation, flushing these materials down the drain is the cause of many blockages and incidents of wastewater overflowing out of manholes.

Grease in the housing areas and dining facilities is a real problem because it adheres to the walls of the sewer pipes, hardens and causes blockages. When a blockage occurs, the wastewater often overflows out of the manholes into the streets, yards, and storm drains that flow to creeks, ponds and rivers. This untreated wastewater carries harmful bacteria that are a health hazard to residents, children and Soldiers. It also pollutes the waters and can sometimes result in fish kills. All

questions regarding grease management/disposal should be directed to Eric Torres 432-8450.



Did you know there is only **one** site on Fort Bragg where units can get potable water for field exercises, etc.? That is the water point site on Gruber Rd. If you see non-military vehicles OR fuel trucks using water from this location, please call the CAT team (POC numbers on page 5). It is vitally important to prevent contamination of the potable water source on Fort Bragg!

Oil/Water Separators and Wash Racks

Most facilities on Fort Bragg have an oil/water separator (OWS) connected to the drains on their wash racks or maintenance bays. OWSs are simple devices that allow small amounts of oil residue to separate from wash water.

A facility OWS owner's manual must be maintained on site. To obtain a copy of your facility OWS manual, contact Shannon Weston (shannon.r.weston@us.army.mil) at 432-8470. Mrs. Weston can also provide site specific training on your OWS and provide you with a copy of the service schedule.

Units that have an OWS must perform a monthly inspection using a Fort Bragg Wash Rack / Grit Chamber/ OWS inspection form (Chapter Eight). This inspection can be completed by the unit ECO/ECA or delegated to a trained individual.

It is very important that hazardous materials are not stored or drained on the OWS or wash rack. The OWS or wash rack is not an approved secondary containment device; the drains on the wash rack run directly to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The OWS was never designed or intended to work with large concentrations of POL. The introduction of POL products, fuel, or any other hazardous materials could disrupt the function of the OWS, which may allow harmful pollutants to pass through the separator into the environment.

The three activities that are permitted on the wash rack are limited to the final washing of vehicles, emptying drip pans containing mostly rainwater, and triple rinsing of empty POL containers.

Primary vehicle washing should be performed at the Central Vehicle Wash facility located on Longstreet Road. Only the final wash should be performed at your wash rack. Drip pans that contain more oil than water should be poured into your used oil tank or drum.

Only approved detergents are permitted for use on the wash rack. A complete list of approved detergents is available on the DPW ECB website (www.bragg.army.mil/envbr) and is included with the OWS manual. Products like Purple Power and Simple Green are prohibited from use on wash racks. These products emulsify the oil, which allows any oil residue to pass through the separator.

Spill Prevention and Response

The mission and OPTEMPO result in small spills occurring frequently on Fort Bragg. The ECO/ECA must do their best to assist their units in *preventing spills*, but accidents happen and spills occur. In the event of a spill, it is very important for units to take immediate corrective actions to prevent hazardous materials from polluting water sources. Units/organizations are responsible for the clean-up of all spills in their area. If the spill is beyond your clean-up capabilities, call 911 (or from a cell phone, 432-0911)



and have the Fire Department respond. Keep in mind that the single most important thing is safety. Use good judgment and ensure your personnel have the proper personal protective equipment before they get involved with spill response. If conditions are not safe, call 911 (or from a cell phone, 432-0911) and let the Fort Bragg Fire Department handle the situation.

If it is safe for the unit to respond to the spill, contain the spill and take steps to protect the sewage and storm drains. Use the appropriate spill absorbent to clean up the spill and then properly store or dispose of the contaminated spill material. For minor spills, it is always best to use dry sweep for clean up rather than spill pad or booms. Dry sweep is inexpensive to purchase and it is easy to dispose of it. Use spill pads and booms for larger spills or if immediate action is needed to prevent spilled materials from entering a drain.



If the spill happens on dirt, the unit must excavate until the spilled product can no longer be smelled in the soil. If you must dig deeper than 1 foot in depth, you **MUST** call 396-0321 and order a NO-CUTS survey. **DO NOT** excavate further until the survey is completed. If underground fiber optic cables, gas lines, etc. are cut, the unit is liable for the cost of repairs. The unit must also call the Hazardous Waste office at 396-2141 to report the spill.

Once spill supplies are used; they must be replaced in order for the unit to be prepared for any future spills. Any size spills of fuel, solvents, oxidizers, acids, or highly flammable materials and any spill over five gallons should be reported to the Fire Department **immediately** (911, 432-0911, or 396-2295). The Fire Department will notify DPW, who will determine whether it is required to report the spill to NCDENR. If a unit fails to report a spill, it could result in Fort Bragg or the unit receiving a Notice of Violation (NOV) and possibly a fine.

It is vitally important that you contact the Fire Department (911, 432-6868 or on a cell 432-0911) and DPW (396-2295 or 396-2141) **immediately** if any material enters the sewer system, a storm drain or any waterway (drainage ditch, creek, stream, etc.). This will allow the responder to take steps to prevent any pollutant from spreading in the environment or limit damage to the environment.

Spill Plans

A spill plan is required for all facilities that have potential spill sources. A spill source can be any storage area, building or device that is used to store liquid materials or wastes (ASTs, hazmat buildings, parts washers, etc). The spill plan is required to be reviewed and approved by DPW annually.



A complete spill plan consists of five parts: the cover sheet, a site diagram, a hazardous materials inventory, an evacuation route map and written spill response procedures.

Cover Sheet - The cover sheet is a specific form provided by Fort Bragg DPW (Chapter Eight). The top of the form is mostly self-explanatory (unit, building number, POC and phone number).

The main body of the cover sheet is a table listing Source, Type Containment, Max Volume and Direction of Flow. Under "Source", list any possible spill sources. This includes (but is not limited to) ASTs, drums of antifreeze/used oil, parts washers, hazardous materials storage sheds and the SAS. If there are questions as to whether or not something should be listed, please contact your DPW CAT Team representative.

Once the entire spill plan has been reviewed and approved, the DPW CAT Team member will sign and date the cover sheet at the bottom. Once it is signed, the spill plan is good for one year as long as there are no changes made within the facility. The updated and signed Site Specific Spill Prevention Plan must be readily accessible by all employees.

Site Diagram - The site diagram consists of a simple diagram or map that reflects the layout of the facility. The diagram/map must show all spill sources listed on the cover sheet, the direction of flow if they were to spill, the location of spill kits and the location of storm drains. This diagram/map can either be produced on a computer or hand-drawn, but try to keep it simple and easy to understand.

Hazardous Materials Inventory - This is a list of all hazardous materials stored by the unit. The unit MUST utilize Fort Bragg Form 3007-E (Chapter Eight) for Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) reporting requirements. This list must be updated annually or when significant changes occur. It must also be submitted electronically at the time of the annual inspection to your CAT Team inspector.

Evacuation Map - This map must show the safest way out of the facility in case of an emergency. This can be combined with the site diagram/map.

Written Spill Response Procedures - The Spill Response procedures need to cover what measures must be taken in an event of a spill. The ECO/ECA needs to ensure that the personnel in the facility are trained on what to do if there is a spill. Personnel must know what types of spill response equipment the unit has, where it is located and how to use it.

- Any size spill of fuel, solvents, oxidizers, acids, highly flammable materials, or any spill over FIVE gallons requires immediate notification of the Fire Department (911 or from cell phone, 432-0911) and DPW (396-2295/396-2141).
- Contact the Fire Department IMMEDIATELY if anything enters storm drains, the sewer system or any other waterway (creek, lake, pond, ditch, etc.) during a spill.
- Never attempt to clean a spill without using the proper protective gear (gloves, goggles, etc.).
- DPW must verify all spills over five gallons, even if cleaned up by unit.

- NEVER conceal spills from DPW - Failing to report spills may result in fines from NC DENR and EPA as well as civil/criminal penalties for willful neglect.
- **NOTE:** A new Installation Spill Prevention, Countermeasures, and Control (SPCC) Plan has been developed for Fort Bragg. Your CAT Team representative will provide you a copy of your compound plan at the time of your annual inspection. The plan includes a cover sheet as well as a GIS map that identifies spill sources.

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill, individuals must take the following actions:

1. Determine what type of material has been spilled.
2. Weigh all safety factors; check MSDS to determine health and physical hazards.
3. If it is not safe to begin spill response or if the spill too large for you to contain:
 - Call the Fort Bragg Fire Department at 911 (or from a cell phone, 432-0911).
 - Notify supervisor.
 - Wait for assistance.
4. If safe for you to begin spill response:
 - Ensure your personnel have the proper personal protective equipment.
 - Contain the spill (plug leaks or set container upright).
 - Use spill absorbent or appropriate spill pads/booms to contain a spill.
 - Sweep up absorbent and properly dispose of contaminated pads/booms.
 - Turn in contaminated absorbent/materials to the DPW Hazardous Waste Reclamation Office (HWRO).
5. In the event of a fire:
 - Call 911 immediately (or from a cell phone, 432-0911).
 - Evacuate the area.
 - Notify supervisor.
 - Provide a copy of hazardous material inventory to fire fighters upon arrival.
 - Do not attempt to put out chemical fires – conventional fire extinguishers may make the situation worse.

What is the correct spill pad for the job?

The rule of thumb is to always have plenty of spill supplies on hand. The trick is to make sure the spill supplies on hand are specific to the spill material. Spill pads are color coded to make them easy to identify in an emergency. For spills of fuel or oils, use white pads. For spills involving water based hazardous materials such as anti-freeze, use grey pads. For spills involving corrosives, use pink pads. All used absorbent pads must be stored properly until turned in to the HWRO at 396-2141.

Common Work Areas/Issues

There are several common work areas and issues that ECO/ECAs will manage in their environmental programs. The CAT Team has identified trends where issues are often overlooked and become noncompliant. *Make sure you focus on these areas and issues if they apply to your environmental program and ensure they stay in compliance.*

Arms Rooms – The unit arms room must have an established SAS because used weapons cleaning materials are a hazardous waste. The DPW HWRO provides units with five-gallon plastic buckets to store weapons cleaning waste. The bucket remains closed when waste is not being added and it must have a properly completed red/white Fort Bragg hazardous waste label. The SAS should be inspected weekly and monthly with FB Form 3003.

It is recommended that the armorer be the SAS manager and be responsible for conducting the weekly inspections. The unit ECO or ECA must visit the arms room at least once monthly and complete the monthly inspection of the arms room SAS with FB Form 3003.

Because it has an SAS, the arms room should have an environmental binder with all the required documents and references. The unit ECO/ECA should ensure the binder is up-to-date.

Motor Pool Shops/Aviation Hangars – It is important to keep these areas well organized and clean. Ensure that Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available, containers are properly labeled (“Dirty Dry Sweep”, “Clean Rags”, etc.) and an ECO/ECA poster is posted. The ECO/ECA is responsible for ensuring that spills are cleaned up promptly and that the area has adequate spill absorbent material available based on the amount of liquid hazardous materials stored at the facility.

NBC Rooms – The unit NBC room should NOT have an SAS. NBC items can be stored in the NBC room until the unit chooses to dispose of

them. Some NBC materials need to be disposed of through the DPW HWRO. The unit must schedule an appointment with the HWRO to have those items picked up. The NBC room should have a hazardous material inventory and MSDSs for any hazardous materials being stored.

Note: Once the decision has been made to dispose of used NBC equipment, contact the HWRO at 396-2141. Make reference to Chapter Four of this guide for a list of the most common NBC items that would need to be turned in to the Hazardous Waste Office.

Parts Washers – Clarus parts washers (and DPW owned Inland machines) are serviced by DPW. Call 396-2141 for solvent replacement or removal, broken parts or leaks. Safety Kleen parts washers are serviced by Safety Kleen on a routine service schedule. For emergency service of a Safety Kleen machine call 865-5081. Parts washers that are owned by the unit are required to be serviced by the unit. Waste solvent and used solvent filters must be turned in to the DPW-HWRO.

Important: Keep parts washer/solvent tanks closed when not in use. An unattended, open parts washer is a violation of the Clean Air Act and could result in a Notice of Violation (NOV) from the EPA or NCDENR. Do not store Government owned Clarus machines outside. Do NOT pour paint, anti-freeze or fuel products in the machine. Also, do NOT triple rinse POL containers in your parts washer.

Fuel Operations – The Fort Bragg Master Policy 81 addresses fuel operations within Fort Bragg motor pools. The policy restricts the amount of fuel that can be stored in a facility to no more than 12,000 gallons. Fuel may not be stored in blivets in the motor pools. There is no safe or “allowed” minimum amount!

With the exception of tracked and engineer vehicles (including fork-lifts), units may not fuel vehicles in the garrison areas other than at the designated fuel stations. Units must use the Contractor Owned Contractor Operated (COCO) fuel stations for refueling in garrison.

Additionally, Master Policy 81 requires units to have secondary containment for all fuel tankers and/or fuel tanks that contain fuel. Park fuel trucks at least 25 feet apart, ground them, keep them away from storm water drains and have a spill kit available within 25 feet.

Unidentified Waste/Materials - If a container is discovered that contains unknown or unidentified material or waste, the unit should call the HWRO (396-2141). They will attempt to identify the materials/waste and recommend a course of action. If needed, the HWRO will remove the container of material/waste from site and store it at the 90-day accumulation site while it is analyzed. Once the contents are determined, the material/waste will be disposed of properly.

Freon Recovery - Small appliances that contain Freon (refrigerators, water coolers, window air conditions, etc) must have the Freon removed before the appliances can be turned in to DRMO or scrapped. DPW provides this service to units on Fort Bragg. **Note: This does not include military equipment.** Military equipment must go to MMD (396-2777) for Freon removal.

IMPORTANT: Units MUST NOT vent Freon to the atmosphere, which is a criminal offense. It must be recaptured IAW Federal, State, and Local Regulations.

Units with non military equipment such as appliances that need to be serviced should call the DPW HWRO at 396-2141 to make an appointment. At the scheduled time, the unit will bring their (clean) appliance to the HWRO at Bldg # 3-1240. A technician will remove the Freon from the appliance and provide the customer with a Refrigeration Removal Verification Statement. When the appliance is turned in for disposal, this statement is needed to verify that the Freon was removed.

Chapter Six

Green Purchasing

Personal and operational choices impact the waste stream, whether it is a personnel office, housing, or a motor pool. Purchasing products that support waste reduction reuse or recycling – commonly referred to as “*green procurement*” – has various benefits that facilitate effective accomplishment of the mission and sustainability. Purchasing decisions can significantly influence the environmental performance of the installation, since the procurement process heavily influences the wastes and emissions that must be managed and paid for. When we buy a hazardous material, at the end of its life cycle it may become a hazardous waste that is costly to manage and dispose. When we buy products or design buildings that are not energy efficient, we pay higher utility bills and contribute to regional air pollution – which in turn can limit our mission essential operations. Water-wasting products and systems drive up costs for water purchase and wastewater treatment – wasting funds that could be used for mission requirements. The goal of green procurement is to use environmentally responsible procurement practices to avoid these impacts.

The federal government encourages green purchasing practices through Executive Order 13101 “Greening the Government through Waste Prevention, Recycling”. Fort Bragg is diminishing the environmental impacts of their wastes through a Green Procurement Program (GPP), increasing the purchase of environmentally preferable products.

Fort Bragg’s goal is to work towards 100% Environmentally Preferred Purchases (EPP) by 2025 for all purchases including credit cards, contracts and military requisition by soldiers, civil service and contract employees on the installation.

To learn more about the Army’s green procurement strategy visit:

www.eustis.army.mil/enrd/ENRDDocs/GreenProcurement/DODGreenProcurementStrategy.pdf

Want to learn more about the Sustainable Fort Bragg program? Visit

www.bragg.army.mil/sustainability

Wildlife Branch

The Fort Bragg wildlife enforcement officers have been delegated by the installation commander to protect wildlife and their habitats, to protect installation property and to ensure public safety. Fort Bragg wildlife enforcement personnel are authorized to enforce all applicable

laws and regulations, issue military police reports and U.S. District Court violation notices, carry weapons, make arrests and apprehensions in accordance with federal, state, Army and Fort Bragg regulations.

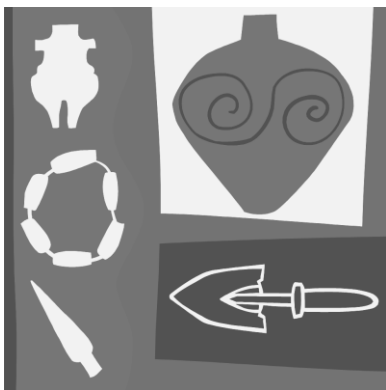
Fort Bragg is not an open range. Entry into and use of training areas requires approval of Range Control, DPTM, DPW or the Hunting and Fishing Center. POVs, motorcycles, ATVs, dirt bikes, bicycles or other off road vehicles are prohibited from all training areas and ranges. POVs may access training areas for authorized specific activities. Swimming, jet skiing, horseback riding and camping are prohibited, except in designated areas.

Federal law requires the protection of historic and archaeological sites on military reservations. Fort Bragg has several historical sites such as cemeteries and churches, which are marked by brown signs and off limits to all training. Relic hunting is prohibited on Fort Bragg and the use of metal detectors is prohibited without written authorization from the Garrison Commander and the DPW Cultural Resources Branch.

Personnel who hunt and fish on Fort Bragg must purchase the proper license at the DPW Wildlife Branch office and comply with all federal, state, Army and Fort Bragg regulations. On Fort Bragg, privately owned weapons must be transported safely, IAW state and federal regulations.

For any questions concerning the Wildlife Branch, call 396-7506.

Cultural Resources



Cultural resources are the surviving material evidence of our collective past; the evidence of the historical process. Their survival is not by chance; these are resources that require proper management, handling, preservation and interpretation for all to view, study and enjoy. The Army is the steward of all cultural resources located within the boundaries of Fort Bragg. As good stewards, the Army is responsible for identification, protection and care of these resources. These cultural resources are diverse and have a long history; they document human occupation and use of the land for over 12,000 years!

Most people who work or train here on Fort Bragg are unaware of these sites, artifacts and buildings we call cultural resources. More than 5,000 archaeological sites have been identified within the 250 square miles of the post; nearly 200 of these have been meticulously excavated and studied in order to learn more about them. Twenty-seven historic cemeteries are scattered throughout the training lands, which date to the

early settlement period of this area. One Civil War battlefield (at Monroe's Crossroads) where a major skirmish took place in March 1865 is in an area now wedged between McPherson and Coleman Impact Areas. There are also more than 300 buildings of historic importance that still stand on Fort Bragg lands, two of these are 19th century wooden churches build by early Scottish settlers. As one of the first industrial-age military installations in the southeastern United States, Fort Bragg has a professionally planned development – known as The Old Post Historic District. It is one of its most visible, high profile and well-preserved cultural resources, now home to FORSCOM and CORPS Headquarters.

From its beginning in 1917 until 1997, Fort Bragg lands totaled about 130,000 acres. In the early 1990s, the Northern Training Area was created from a single land purchase and this was then added to by an additional purchase of the Overhills Estate, a 10,000-acre parcel of land once owned by the Rockefeller family from 1903 – 1996. The Overhills Estate, which later became a working farm, also had numerous standing buildings, a lake, a golf course, and other landscape features. The cultural resources on this land have now been inventoried and assessed for their historical importance, and cleared for use as training lands.

The management and protection of such a diverse and numerous collections of resources requires an active staff of resource specialists, constant monitoring, and continuous maintenance. The Cultural Resources office is located in the DPW compound and open for visitation by appointment. The Artifact Curation Facility houses over 400,000 artifacts from archaeological sites, historic documents, family records, maps, photographs and reference materials.

There are several websites listed in the table below that provide a useful overview of issues from Federal legislation and State regulations created to identify and protect eligible cultural resources, to Native American Indian Remains, and other resources surrounding historic properties and their proper care.

http://www.bragg.army.mil/culturalresources/	Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Web Page
http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/pad/sec110.htm	Legislation outlining how Historic Places are identified
http://www.passportintime.com/	Excavation Opportunities with the US Forest Service
http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/default.htm	North Carolina Office of State Archaeology
http://www.usbr.gov/nagpra/	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/	NC Div. Archives & Hist.

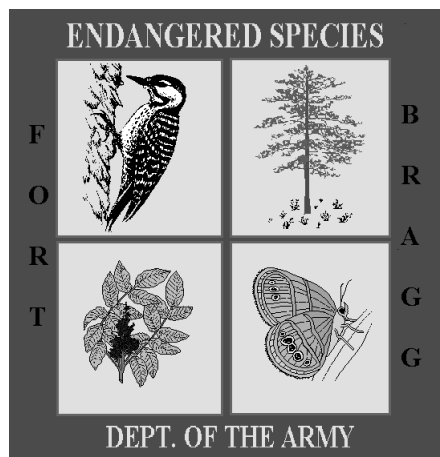
On occasion, Fort Bragg Cultural Resources personnel conduct archaeological excavations that are open to the public, typically targeted for mid-April and Earth Day celebrations. During these excavations families, school groups, or other interested parties are welcome to come and assist in the excavation of an archaeological site. Announcements for these events are usually aired on local radio stations, published in the local papers, and posted on the Cultural Resources website, well in advance of the date.

Additionally, the FB CRMP staff conducts tours to Monroe's Crossroads, the only Civil War battle fought on what is now Fort Bragg. These tours are given by request only and can be scheduled by calling the Cultural Resources office at 396-6680. Special tours are also given to the two 19th-century churches (Long Street and Sandy Grove) and adjoining cemeteries; appointments can be made by calling the office. There is a self-guided, interpretive walking tour of the Old Post Historic District; brochures and handouts that describe this tour are located in the Cultural Resources office as well.

The excavations, battlefield research and oral history interviews generate documentation that is available to the public. The Cultural Resources office periodically reprints these documents for free distribution. Some of these include *Sandhills Families: Early Reminiscences of the Fort Bragg Area*, the *Fort Bragg Historic Cemeteries Report*, *Cavalry Clash in the Sandhills*, *Overhills Oral History*, etc.

Volunteerism has aided the CRMP efforts tremendously to catalog and clean artifacts, build museum displays, assist in excavations, help with monitoring protected archaeological sites, and a host of other work. Volunteers who want to become involved in the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the past are welcome to contact the CRMP and find more. If you or your family would be interested, please contact the CRMP by phone (396-6680) or come by the office located on the northwest corner of Reilly and Butner Roads, just inside the DPW compound. The cultural resources website is www.bragg.army.mil/culturalresources.

Endangered Species Branch



The Endangered Species Branch (ESB) is part of the DPW Environmental Division, and responsibilities include inventory, monitoring, protecting and managing endangered, rare and threatened plants and animals and their habitats on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. The Branch also supports Section 7 with biological assessments.

The installations' approximate 160,000 acres occur within the fire-maintained longleaf-wiregrass ecosystem. Less than 3% of the original 93 million acres exist today. This globally rare ecosystem supports a variety of flora and fauna populations, many becoming rare or endangered. The reservation along with adjacent forests, comprise the largest remaining contiguous block of the ecosystem remaining in the state. Scattered old growth trees across the landscape are the only remnants of the once vast forests, critical in the culture and history of North Carolina.

Twenty three plant communities have been identified, providing a range of habitats for military training as well as native species. Over 1,200 flora and approximately 350 faunal species are documented and many rare species are uniquely adapted to the Sandhills. There are five federal endangered species on the installations: 3 plant species (American Chaffseed, Rough-leaved Loosestrife, Michaux's Sumac) and 1 insect species (the Saint Francis' Satyr Butterfly) and 1 bird species (the Red-cockaded Woodpecker). They are protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as well as the State and local Fort Bragg Installation Range Regulation 350-6.

The endangered species habitats are marked to indicate areas with restricted training activities. Endangered plant sites are marked by yellow diamond signs and are off-limits; vehicle and foot traffic are prohibited in these areas. The RCW clusters are marked by white diamond signs and two white painted bands. The painted bands indicate a cavity or start tree used by the woodpecker and the signs indicate a 200 foot buffer area. Limited training is allowed in the RCW clusters; please consult Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6, Chapter 3 or contact Range Control (432-1161) for specifics. Additional information regarding training restrictions can be found in Chapter H - Range Control. ESB is also responsible for rare, threatened and other native species, except game species. For many species that are endemic to the Sandhills, the majority of the populations are found on the installations. Programs include on-going inventory, monitoring and research for many rare or other natives including plants, mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic species. Currently projects, construction and major training exercises are coordinated through DPW, ESB and DPTM to avoid potential impacts to these species as much as possible.

ESB is responsible for inventory, monitoring and management of invasive species as well. These non-native species are tolerant to disturbance, have no predators so grow quickly, and are easily spread by airborne seed, humans and animals. They are a leading cause of species endangerment and extinction throughout the world. Encroachment impacting native habitats can also eventually impede military training. To prevent the spread of invasive species, wash down vehicles/equipment, plant native species and do not release exotic pets.

For questions concerning endangered, rare or other native non-game species, please contact the DPW ESB at 396-2544 or visit the web site at <http://www.bragg.army.mil/esb/default.htm>.

Range Control

Personnel operating on the Fort Bragg training areas should be familiar with environmental considerations during field operations.



Coordination is required before engaging in activities that may impact air, water, soils, vegetation or any other natural or cultural resource. Units should coordinate with Range Control four to six weeks prior to training and provide specific information on planned activities. Range Control will issue the unit a permit and a copy of that permit must be kept on site. Activities of environmental concern are: engineering activities (mechanical excavation,

grading, tree cutting and demolition), field sanitation sites (field latrines, soakage pits, water purification), fuel supply points (in excess of 500 gallons), field ammo supply points, concentrated assembly areas (bivouacs, field motor park or major commo sites) and use of fog oil, tear gas or other obscurants.

Some of Fort Bragg's biggest environmental issues are erosion, sedimentation of our water sources, and contamination. Permits are required for any activity that requires digging through Range Control. Any earth disturbance area greater than one acre requires a soil conservation plan.

You can avoid causing erosion and sedimentation by limiting off-road driving, limiting damage to vegetation, avoiding excavation in areas that show signs of erosion and filling your fighting positions.

Contamination can be avoided by following these simple guidelines:

- Keep waste water from shower points and laundry points from entering natural waterways.
- Keep fuel storage areas and refueling points in excess of 500 gallons at least five hundred feet from water sources.
- Set up a field SAS if you will be storing hazardous materials or generating hazardous wastes at your field site.

Fort Bragg has been doing a great job managing the recovery program for the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW). Remember, the white warning signs are posted to form a 200 foot buffer

area around the cavity trees. The cavity trees are marked with two white bands painted around the trunk of the tree. There is a fine of up to \$50,000 and/or one year in jail for knowingly harming or harassing an endangered species. The training restrictions are not as stringent as they were a few years ago, but units still need to limit their activities in the RCW buffer zones.

The following activities are permitted for up to a two hour duration in RCW buffer zones.

- Units may conduct foot movement and maneuver and fire blank ammunition for .50 caliber weapons and smaller.
- Light dismounted infantry can conduct hasty defense and use flares and simulators.
- Off road vehicle movement can be conducted within 50 feet of a RCW cavity tree and vehicle maintenance can be performed.

With so many soldiers and units training on the Fort Bragg reservation, it's important that everyone does their part to preserve our land. Take care not to damage trees and vegetation, remove all trash and debris, clean up any spills and don't bury any waste or trash. If you discover any evidence of previous spills or dumped material in your training area, be sure you contact Range Control at 432-1161 or on FM 38.90.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a set of six naturally occurring silicate minerals (chrysotile and that belonging to the amphibole class amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, actinolite) exploited commercially for their desirable physical properties. The inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause serious illnesses, including malignant lung cancer, mesothelioma, and asbestosis. Asbestos became increasingly popular among manufacturers and builders in the late 19th century because of its sound absorption, average tensile strength, and its resistance to heat, electrical and chemical damage. Asbestos was used in some products for its heat resistance, and in the past was used on electric oven and hotplate wiring for its electrical insulation at elevated temperature, and in buildings for its flame-retardant and insulating properties, tensile strength, flexibility, and resistance to chemicals. However asbestos and all commercial forms of asbestos are known to be human carcinogens based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Asbestos is a potentially hazardous substance used in facility construction prior to 1980 due to its remarkable fire retardant properties. Asbestos-containing materials occur in two forms: friable asbestos-containing material and non-friable asbestos-containing material. The distinction between friable and non-friable asbestos lies in the physical condition of the material.

a. Friable asbestos material means any material containing more than one percent asbestos when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Examples of friable asbestos containing materials are pipe insulation, texture ceiling tile sprayed on acoustic coating.

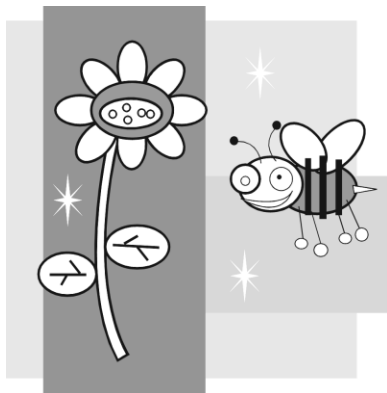
b. Non-friable asbestos-containing material means any material containing more than one percent asbestos that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Examples of non-friable asbestos-containing material include brake linings/pads, clutch linings, gaskets, asbestos siding and roofing material.

Although it has been documented that exposure to asbestos may cause an increased risk of developing diseases, it must be made clear that the results of the studies are based on exposure to airborne asbestos fibers. If an asbestos-containing material is in good condition and is not damaged to the point that asbestos fibers are released, there is little chance of exposure to potentially dangerous airborne asbestos fibers.

Buildings on Fort Bragg must be inspected for asbestos prior to demolition or structural renovation. Even newer buildings may have asbestos components. Vehicle brake pads with asbestos liners must be turned into the hazardous waste office for disposal. If you have an upcoming self help project involving disturbance of building fixtures (walls, floors, ceilings) or any concerns regarding damaged suspect asbestos containing material in your building or workspace area that you feel requires further investigation, call the DPW ECB Asbestos Program Manager, Bruce Billings, at 432-3564.

c. Asbestos Brake Shoes – Asbestos vehicle brake shoes are not encountered very often on Fort Bragg. Asbestos brake shoes will usually have a label identifying it as having asbestos. If you come across any asbestos brake shoes call the HWRO for disposal guidance. Because of the toxic nature of asbestos, we do not want you to store any asbestos waste in your SAS.

Pesticides



In response to DOD guidance, installations are required to reduce the amount of pesticides and herbicides used. Over the last few years, Fort Bragg has dramatically reduced the amount of pesticides used on post. In order to purchase or apply any pesticide on Fort Bragg, you must be trained and certified to do so. Units must not locally purchase pesticides or herbicides unless they have permission to do so from Wilfredo Rivera, the Fort Bragg

Installation Pest Control Coordinator.

Fort Bragg DPW has a contract with a licensed pest control company to treat any problems. If your unit or facility has problems with pests, termites or unwanted plant growth, call in a service order to DPW at 396-0321. If you have any questions, contact Wilfredo Rivera (wilfredo.riverahernandez@us.army.mil) at 907-2160 or (910) 308-6054.

Sustainable Fort Bragg

In 2000, Fort Bragg identified environmental and resource challenges that had the potential to place the long-term viability of the installation at risk. Training land shortfalls, massive amounts of waste materials, non-attainment for ozone levels, erosion, and increased regulations and restrictions on training operations and development posed as credible threats to mission accomplishment.

In response to this threat, Fort Bragg leadership and community stakeholders became the first Army installation to identify and adopt long-term installation sustainability goals. Generally defined as *‘operating in a manner today that does not prevent the ability to operate in the future’*, responsibility for environmental stewardship and implementation of sustainable practices lies with each person and organization living, working, training or otherwise using Fort Bragg. Goal Teams, consisting of military and civilian leadership from throughout the installation, along with specialized Sustainability Planners, work across directorates, units, and agencies to identify and rectify installation processes that could jeopardize resources.

In 2006, Fort Bragg’s Garrison Command integrated Fort Bragg’s 11 sustainability goals into one strategic Garrison Goal: *Fort Bragg – a sustainable community meeting the needs of the Soldier today, tomorrow and forever*. The new strategic goal successfully captures the original 11 sustainability goals in to a single primary installation goal. The integration of sustainability into a Garrison Goal makes every Soldier, Unit, Directorate, agency, organization and Tenant activity on Fort Bragg a responsible party in implementing sustainable practices. The new “Army Strategy for the Environment” demonstrates DAs support of sustainability and recognizes the interdependency of the Army’s Triple Bottom Line of Mission, Environment, and Community.

Recognized at the national and state level, the award-winning Sustainable Fort Bragg initiative offers outreach programs for soldiers, family members, civilian employees and children through the DoD school system and assorted activities throughout the installation. Earth Day, America Recycles Day, and National Public Lands Day are several of the special ‘environmental theme’ days that Sustainable Fort Bragg supports with various programs and events.

Fort Bragg Garrison's Sustainable Community Goal and subsequent components are summarized below.

INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY

Land Use: Create and enhance sustainable training and urban areas to ensure military readiness and promote compatible growth of the surrounding communities.

Facilities: To become the model sustainable military community to the world by using sustainable principles throughout the life cycle of all facilities and supporting infrastructure.

Materials/Commodities: Achieve zero waste through acquisition and management of materials and commodities which throughout their life cycle create no additional waste nor require resources for disposal.

Utilities: Supply reliable utility services and infrastructure with no negative impacts while aggressively reducing overall demand.

Transportation: Build a sustainable world-class ground transportation network providing seamless transition between multiple modes of travel while reducing harmful emissions.

Sustainable Culture: Create a culture which fosters sustainable life style to enhance the quality of life of the Fort Bragg community. This encompasses the social, mental, physical and spiritual well-being of its members.

To learn more about the progress Sustainable Fort Bragg has made, visit the website at www.bragg.army.mil/sustainability.

UNIT COMPLIANCE & ECO/ECA RESPONSIBILITIES

Unit Environmental Program

The ECO/ECA, whether at the battalion or company level, is responsible for maintaining the unit's environmental program. The ECO/ECA must ensure there are adequate and appropriate facilities for properly storing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. They must also ensure that their Satellite Accumulation Site (SAS) managers and all hazardous waste handlers receive specific training and that all personnel working in the facility are educated about the environmental program.

1. Training Requirements – All designated ECOs/ECAs are required to attend the Fort Bragg 20-hour Environmental Compliance course. Once the ECO/ECA has attended the 20-hour course, they must attend an 8-hour refresher course annually.

2. **Job Description and Training Form** – All personnel who handle, store and/or manage hazardous waste require specific hazardous waste management training (to include temporary personnel and contractors). The training must be documented on the Fort Bragg Job Description and Training Form. Once an ECO/ECA has attended the Fort Bragg 20-hour Environmental Compliance course, they are qualified to conduct the training. Once an individual receives the specific hazardous waste training, it is current for one year. After a year, the individual must receive refresher training which will also be documented on the Fort Bragg Job Description and Training Form.

3. **Environmental Compliance Binder** – There are requirements to have certain references, inspection records and training documentation on site at the unit facility. The DPW ECB recommends that the ECO/ECA maintain an environmental compliance binder at each site that has an SAS (for facilities with multiple SASs, only one binder is needed). DPW ECB has a binder index and a template to assist units in developing binders. Each SAS should have an environmental binder appropriate for the facility and that binder should be on site and available at all times. The ECO/ECA is responsible for reviewing and updating the binder every month.

4. **Environmental Compliance Status Report (ECSR)** – The ECSR is a report that all Major Subordinate Commands (MSC) on Fort Bragg use to report the status of their environmental compliance programs to the Garrison Commander. It is important that the ECSR is completed and submitted every month by the 15th. The unit ECO/ECA should be involved in the preparation of the ECSR. The report is on the DPW ECSR website (www.bragg.army.mil/ecsr) and consists of ten questions. An MSC commander's representative submits the report by e-mail to DPW ECB after reviewing the ECSRs submitted by its subordinate units. If you are a company level ECO or ECA, you should complete the ECSR from the web page, copy and paste the report to an e-mail for the battalion ECO. The battalion ECO will compile the battalion report based on the company reports, then copy and paste the report and e-mail it to the brigade representative. The brigade group ECO or the commander's representative will compile the battalion reports and submit the brigade group ECSR to Wesley Ackerman at wesley.ackerman@us.army.mil.

5. **Deployment/Re-deployment**

a. **Deployment** – If there is to be a rear detachment, ensure there is an ECO or ECA appointed and they have attended the environmental compliance course. As long as a facility is in operation, regardless of the



Did you know that you should contact your CAT team representative prior to the unit's deployment? They will schedule a walk-through of the area to ensure the facility is free of environmental deficiencies.

level of operation, there will be environmental compliance requirements. Any contractors operating in the facility are also required to have an appointed ECO or ECA.

If a unit is completely closing down the facility, the ECO/ECA must ensure that NO hazardous materials/wastes remain in the facility. Any hazardous materials that are not deploying with the unit must be turned in to the HWRO (Hazardous Waste Reclamation Office) or transferred to another unit for consumption. Do not leave hazardous materials in the facility. Expired hazardous materials can become hazardous wastes. ECOs/ECA's must ensure that all hazardous waste is turned in to the HWRO. All controlled materials (used oil, used antifreeze, etc.) must be disposed of properly. Controlled materials left in the facility during a deployment could leak out if the storage container rusts through.



Can you take your DPW owned parts washer (Clarus or Inland) with you when you deploy? **NO!** DPW owns the machine and will take it back while your unit is deployed. Once you return, contact the HWRO at 396-2141 and they will issue your unit a newly serviced machine.

The unit environmental binder must remain on Fort Bragg; it is unlikely it would be required or needed overseas. Leave the binder and its contents in a safe location so that the environmental program can easily be re-established upon re-deployment. Keep all training documentation and FB Form 3003 SAS inspection forms inside the binder. You must make a note in the FB Form 3003 remarks section stating when the SAS was closed and for what reasons.

b. Redeployment – When redeploying, the unit must leave all hazardous materials issued overseas. Most hazardous materials shipped back from overseas become unusable during the time they are in transit.

As needed, contact the HWRO to get required hazardous waste or controlled material containers for collecting and storing wastes. New hazardous materials are ordered from the SSSC.

Upon resumption of normal activities, the ECO/ECA must immediately begin to reinstate the environmental program. On the initial inspection of the SAS, note in the FB Form 3003 remarks section the date when the site is reestablished or reactivated.

The ECO/ECA should contact their DPW ECB CAT Team representative to schedule attendance in the next Environmental

Compliance Refresher course and determine if additional personnel need to attend the full compliance class.

Fort Bragg Air Program

Virtually every process that emits pollution into the atmosphere is regulated somehow under the Clean Air Act and Army Regulations. The items below are the most typical sources for Fort Bragg. For any related questions, call the DPW ECB Air Program Manager, Gary Cullen, at 432-8464 or Mike Fischer at 907-3975.



a. Boilers - If a boiler is larger than 10.0 mmBtu/hr maximum heat input, and combusts fossil fuels, it must be added to the Fort Bragg air permit prior to its installation or construction, a process that typically takes months. Smaller individual boilers require only notification to the DPW ECB Air Program Manager prior to start-up. If there is a large group of small boilers to be installed under one project, this situation will require further review and notification to the Air Program Manager is required.

b. Generators - The same rules outlined above for boilers also apply to emergency generators. The permitting threshold for diesel-fired generators is 590 kW; for NG it is 680 kW for propane, 1800 kW. Smaller units (500 hp or less) only require notification to DPW ECB prior to operation.

c. Painting - Small, maintenance-type painting (brushes, spray cans) is allowed. Large scale and routine painting in a booth, with spray guns, ventilation, filters, etc., must be reviewed for permit applicability prior to construction of the booth. Call the DPW ECB Air Program Manager, Gary Cullen, at 432-8464 or Mike Fischer at 907-3975 for details.

d. Open Burning - The burning of man-made debris (even in burn barrels) is prohibited everywhere in NC, **especially** on Fort Bragg. Classified document destruction can be arranged through the DCIS Classified Material Destruction Facility (432-2488). The burning of vegetation onsite is permitted under certain conditions (land clearing, forest management, recreation, etc.). Call the DPW ECB Air Program Manager, Gary Cullen, at 432-8464 or Mike Fischer at 907-3975 for details or access the NC DAQ website at <http://daq.state.nc.us/enf/openburn/>.

e. Indoor Air - Indoor air issues are not managed by DPW. Questions related to indoor air quality must be directed to the Department of Preventive Medicine at 396-7133.

f. *Training Smoke and Training Dust* - Smoke pots, smoke grenades and other manufactured, emissions-causing training aids are exempt from air permitting requirements. But, as with dust from vehicles during training, these could become a nuisance issue if visible emissions are allowed to drift off post. Also, installation agencies such as Wildlife Management, Range Control, Endangered Species, the fire department and Forestry have restrictions on these activities, and must be consulted if in doubt.

g. *Parts Washers and Solvent Use Management* - Keep all parts washer lids closed when not in use. Store all material, including waste material, containing volatile organic compounds in containers covered with a tightly fitting lid that is free of cracks, holes, or other defects, when not in use, and store any wipe rags in closed containers.

Chapter Seven

Fuel Tank and Tanker Purging Guidance

This guidance provides the necessary information required for the purging of fuel tankers and fuel pods on Fort Bragg. Following this guidance will ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency and North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR) laws and Department of Army and Fort Bragg regulations.



The primary purpose for purging a fuel tanker or pod is to remove residual amounts of fuel and fuel vapor that would otherwise cause health and safety hazards. Whenever a tanker

truck or fuel pod requires maintenance or is being readied for deployment, it is required to be purged. The purging procedure, if done incorrectly, can cause fuel or water contaminated with fuel to enter the sewage or storm water drains. This could cause contamination of drinking water sources on Fort Bragg.

References:

- 40 CFR part 110
- GPM 94-02, Purging Fuel Tankers
- FM 10-67, Operations of Petroleum Vehicles
- TM 9-2320-279-10-1, HEMTT Tanker
- TM 9-2330-356-14 & 398-24, M969 A1 & A2 Tankers

➤ Fort Bragg Regulations

To prepare for purging, the unit must pump or drain all fuel from the tanks. If there is residual fuel exceeding the following limits that remains in the tank, the unit should not purge it.

Tanker Size	Acceptable Limit for Purging
5000	75 GL
2500	50 GL
600	5 GL

Tanks should be emptied according to guidance in appropriate technical manuals. For tanks, which have fuel filters and on board separators, units must ensure that these have been emptied prior to preparation for purging.

Safety Considerations

It should be noted that the current procedures depend upon manual processes and controls. It is possible for the tanker truck operators to inadvertently or accidentally discharge substantial amounts of pure fuel into the purge tank. In some cases, this could overload the oil/water separator and result in substantial quantities of fuel entering the sewer system. Under such conditions, it is possible for some fuels or fuel mixtures to form explosive mixtures within the sewer collection system.

NOTE: The purging solution can be transferred and re-used up to three times on other tankers.

Warning: No smoking is permitted within 50 feet of re-fuel vehicles.

Required Equipment

The following is needed by the unit for proper tank purging and cleaning:

- Clean drip pans
- Spill absorbent material and spill pads
- Serviceable 55-Gallon drums
- Mop with handle (Use clean mop heads only)
- Access to ample water supply
- Proper Personal Protection Equipment
- Drive in secondary containment

Vehicle is to be purged with all hoses, reducers, nozzles and essential equipment for operation of the vehicle.

Step 1. Vehicle preparation

Park the tanker in secondary containment.

Chock the wheels of the vehicle.

Remove all sources of ignition (lighters, matches etc.)

Remove all loose items from pockets (pencils, pens, keys etc.).

Ground petroleum tank vehicle.

Drain all petroleum product from fuel compartment into (clean) approved containers (within secondary containment).

Drain all petroleum product from filter separator into approved (clean) container for reuse or recycle.

Remove filter elements and go/no go fuses (where applicable) from separator

***NOTE:** When purging the M970 fuel tanker with a water solution, it is necessary to bypass the automatic float shutoff valve. This is accomplished (after removing your fuel water separator filters) by unscrewing the pin in the center of the automatic float and placing a ½ inch ID by 1 ½ inch long piece of PCV piping over the shaft of the pin and then reinstalling the pin.

The filters and go/no go fuses, and any spill absorbent pads are hazardous waste and must be treated, stored, and inspected in accordance with FB Reg. 200-2. Containers can be obtained at the HWRO by calling 396-2141.

Drain all petroleum product from retail hoses.

Drain all petroleum product from manifold and compartment piping.

Drain all petroleum product from filter separator's water sump.

***NOTE:** When draining hoses, manifold, filter separator and compartment piping utilize a clean drip pan and 55-gallon drum. This is good fuel; utilize a HEMTT M978 to suck the fuel out of the containers for re-use.

***NOTE:** In the event the HEMTT fuel compartment does not drain completely. Position a second HEMTT tanker and utilize defuel procedures to suck the remaining fuel out of the compartment.

Step 2. Filling vehicle with water and purging solution

Close all valves on petroleum vehicle.

Replace gasket/o-ring on filter separator.

Tighten down filter separator cover.

Fill fuel compartments half way (50%) with water. Add biodegradable purging solution using the following flow chart. Continue to add water until ¾ full.

Check filter separator and all hose connections for leaks.

***NOTE:** Citrikleen HD, NSN 7930-01-350-7034 or 7930-01-350-7035 is the ONLY approved solution for purging tankers on Fort Bragg.

Type Tanker	Capacity (in gallons)	Purging Solution (in gallons)
M969, 70 & M131A5C	5000	12
M978 HEMTT	2500	6
TPU & 49C	1200	3
POD	600	1.5

Step 3. Rinsing of petroleum vehicle compartments with water

Ensure all compartment manhole covers are closed and secured.

Verify all valves and hose connections are closed and secured.

Un-ground vehicle.

Un-chock the vehicle wheels.

Drive or have the prime mover pull the fuel tanker around for approximately five to ten miles. This will enable the water to rinse the entire inside of the fuel compartments.

Step 4. Draining water from fuel tanker

Position petroleum vehicle at authorized purging facility.

NOTE: The only OWS on Fort Bragg to be used for tanker purging is located at C-8727 located on Yorktown Victor Road off of Gruber road.

DO NOT use the facility without first calling 907-3832 and receiving permission to do so.

Chock vehicle wheels.

Ground petroleum vehicle.

Open all fuel compartment manhole covers.

Reel out all hoses.

Place drip pans under separator and all hose connections.

Open all fuel compartment valves.

If petroleum tank vehicle is equipped with an onboard recirculation system or an onboard pump, run the water and fuel mixture back through the manifold, filter separator, all hose connections and reel hoses. Recirculate between 2,000 and 2,500 gallons of water. On all HEMTT's be sure to use the retail hose reel with D-1 nozzle attached.

Open all dump valves and the gravity port. Drain all water from petroleum tank vehicle compartments, hoses, separator, and manifold system into the purging facility.

After all purging solution mixture has been drained, rinse fuel compartments with clean water over the oil/water separator.

The purging solution is biodegradable; however, oily particles remain in the mixture. If you are not going to transfer the purging solution mixture to another tanker, dispose of the solution through the oil/water separator.

*NOTE: Ensure that drip pans are utilized during all phases of operation and all spills are cleaned up immediately.

Mop out any remaining water residue from fuel compartments.

Step 5. Vapor testing (Sniff Test): Conducted by the Material Management Division (MMD).

Fort Bragg units will submit a job order request through their Direct Support Unit (DSU).

Reserve Units with Assumption of Command Orders and Signature Cards will submit their job order request through the 2125th Garrison Support Battalion. The POC would be the unit S-4, at 396-4859.

Fort Bragg's DS units and the Reserve component 2125th Support Battalion will open the job order request with MMD.

POC for the Explosive meter (sniff test) at MMD is the Planning, Production, and Control Office (PPC) at 396-2777.

Before vehicles arrive at MMD, the following tasks will be performed:

- Filter separator lid will be loose.
- All hoses removed from hose reels.
- All valves will be in the open position.
- Sniff test will take close to an hour.

Step 6. Additional rinses

If the vapor reading in step 5 is more than 0 percent, Steps 1 through 6 should be repeated.

The Petroleum Vehicle Purging Checklist is listed below for your convenience.

PETROLEUM VEHICLE PURGING CHECKLIST		
Unit should contact DPW Environmental Branch for initial information and guidance	YES	NO
EQUIPMENT NEEDED: Is all equipment needed/required on hand? (See Tank and Tanker Purging guidance.		
STEP 1 Vehicle preparation		
1. Is Unit Environmental Officer aware of purging?		
2. Have vehicle wheels been chocked?		
3. Have all sources of ignition been removed?		
4. Have all pens, pencils, keys and other loose objects been removed from pockets?		

5. Has vehicle been properly grounded?		
6. Has all petroleum product been drained from fuel compartments, filter separator, retail hoses, manifold and compartment piping, and filter separator's water sump in a clean container for reuse?		
7. Have filter elements and Go/No-Go fuses been removed and collected as a hazardous waste?		
STEP 2 Filling vehicle with water and purging solution		
1. Have all valves on vehicle been closed?		
2. Has the filter separator gasket/o-ring been replaced?		
3. Has the filter separator cover been tightened down?		
4. Have the fuel compartments been filled with the proper amount of purging solution.		
5. Has the fuel compartments been filled with the proper amount of water?		
6. Has the filter separator and all hose connections been checked for leaks?		
STEP 3 Rinsing of petroleum vehicle compartments with water		
1. Have all manhole covers been closed and secured?		
2. Are all valves and hose connections closed and secured?		
3. Has the vehicle been ungrounded?		
4. Have the vehicles wheel chocks been removed?		
5. Has the vehicle been driven at least ten miles to rinse the sides of the fuel compartments?		
STEP 4 Draining water from fuel tanker		
1. Has a DPW Environmental representative been contacted?		
3. Has an ECO/ECA or units Senior Petroleum Supply supervisor accompanied the unit to the authorized purging facility?		
4. Has vehicle been positioned at the purging facility?		
5. Have the vehicle wheels been chocked?		
6. Has vehicle been properly grounded?		
7. Have the fuel compartment manhole covers been opened?		
8. Have all hoses been connected?		
9. Have drip pans been placed under all hose connections?		
10. Have all fuel compartment valves been opened?		
11. Has the water mixture been recalcultated through vehicles on board system?		
12. Has all water been drained from vehicles fuel compartments hoses, separator and manifold system into purging facility?		
13. Has all remaining water been mopped out of fuel compartments?		
ECO/ECA	DATE	

Chapter Eight

Forms Guide

FB Form 2919 – Environmental Compliance Checklist - This is the inspection form used by the CAT Team to conduct environmental compliance inspections on Fort Bragg. You can use this inspection checklist to help manage your environmental program, but it is not required for you to use this form.

FB Form 3003 – Satellite Accumulations Site Inspection Record - This is the form that is used to conduct weekly/monthly inspections of your SAS. These inspections are required to be completed by FB Reg 200-2. **They must be kept on file for three years.**

FB Form 3003-1 – Above-Ground Tank Inspection Sheet - This form is used to conduct weekly inspections of your above ground storage tanks. These inspections are required to be completed by FB Reg 200-3. **They must be kept on file for three years.**

FB Form 3007-E – Hazardous Material Inventory List - This form will be used to complete the inventory of your hazardous materials. Each hazardous material storage location is required to have an inventory.

Wash Rack, Grit Chamber, Oil/Water Separator Inspection Form – This form is used to conduct monthly inspections of your oil/water separator and/or wash racks.

FB Form 2003-2 - Fort Bragg SPCCP Secondary Containment Drainage Form – This form is used to record point source discharges in your facility.

Hazardous Waste Management Job Description and Training Form – This form is used to document training for all personnel who work with hazardous waste. **These forms must be kept for three years after personnel ETS/PCS.**

ECO/ECA Poster – This form is used to identify facility environmental managers and the DPW-ECB compliance inspector. It must be prominently displayed in your facility.

Site Specific Spill Prevention Plan Cover Sheet – This cover sheet is part of your facility spill prevention plan and is signed by DPW-ECB after your spill plan is approved.

Written Spill Response Procedures – This document provides you with written spill response procedures which are required to be included in your spill plan.

Environmental Compliance Checklist

IAW Fort Bragg Regulation 200-1 and Fort Bragg ECO/ECA Guide

Unit:	Activity:	Bldg #:	Date:	Status	Remarks
KEY: C = Compliance NC = Noncompliance N/A = Not Applicable * = Admin Note					
1. TRAINING					
A.	Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) assigned on appointment orders and orders available.				
B.	Environmental Compliance Assistant (ECA) assigned on appointment orders and orders available.				
C.	ECO/ECA has attended Fort Bragg's environmental training and certificates available.				
D.	Job description and training completed/available for all personnel that handle hazardous waste.				
E.	All training for personnel and ECO/ECA is current within the last 12 months.				
2. ADMINISTRATION					
A.	Current Fort Bragg Regulation 200-1 and Fort Bragg ECO/ECA Guide available.				
B.	Unit Environmental Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) available and approved (signed) by DPW.				
C.	Current annual hazardous material inventory is available and maintained electronically (FB Form 3007-E).				
D.	Site specific spill prevention plan current, available, and approved (signed) by DPW.				
E.	Hazardous and/or Universal Waste inspections are performed on FB Form 3003 and maintained for 3 years.				
F.	Above-ground Storage Tank (AST) inspections performed on FB Form 3003-1 and maintained for 3 years.				
G.	ECO/ECA poster displayed.				
H.	Evacuation map posted near all exits.				
I.	Monthly inspections of the oil water separator are performed and maintained for three years.				
J.	Unit has a copy of the oil water separator user's manual and cleaning schedule.				
K.	Point source discharges are recorded on Fort Bragg Form 2003-2 and maintained for three years.				
L.	Unit has a copy of their Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan map.				
M.	Material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for all hazardous materials are posted and accessible to personnel.				
3. HW SAS MANAGEMENT					
A.	SAS is located as far away as practical from storm water or sewer drains.				
B.	SAS is at or near the point of generation.				
C.	Fire extinguisher is located within 50 feet of area.				
D.	Spill absorbent material available within 50 feet and compatible with stored waste.				
E.	SAS has adequate secondary containment and overhead protection.				
F.	Container is labeled HAZARDOUS WASTE (HW) with unit, contents, and accumulation start date.				
G.	Container is kept closed and securely sealed when HW is not being added.				
H.	Container is in good condition, compatible with waste and DPW/DOOT approved.				

I.	Container is transferred to HW Office by appointment prior to reaching the 55 gallon limit or annually.		
J.	Highly flammable containers (ex. MOGAS, solvent) are grounded.		
K.	All HW is being stored and managed properly.		
4. UNIVERSAL WASTE			
A.	Container is labeled UNIVERSAL WASTE with contents and accumulation start date.		
B.	Waste is segregated by type.		
C.	Container is in good condition and compatible with waste.		
D.	Container is kept closed and securely sealed except when waste is being added.		
E.	Waste is transferred to HW Office by appointment. Cannot exceed six month accumulation period.		
F.	All universal waste is being stored and managed properly.		
5. CONTROLLED MATERIAL			
A.	Containers have adequate secondary containment.		
B.	Spills are cleaned immediately and absorbent material disposed of properly through the HW office.		
C.	Containers are kept closed except when material is being added.		
D.	All strainers/funnels are kept clean of foreign matter (Ex. debris, parts, cans, etc.).		
E.	Containers with liquids are scheduled for pumping when no more than 3/4 full.		
F.	Controlled materials are kept segregated.		
G.	Contaminated dry sweep is stored properly and disposed of at the HW Office.		
H.	Only/dirty rags are stored in a closed metal container, properly labeled and turned in for laundering.		
I.	Used oil filters are properly drained/crushed and stored for recycling.		
J.	Used oil tanks are maintained properly: labeled, clean and grounded.		
K.	The unit has a station in place to recycle aluminum cans and plastic bottles.		
L.	All controlled materials are being stored and managed properly.		
6. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE			
A.	Containers have adequate secondary containment and overhead protection.		
B.	Containers are in good condition and compatible with stored material.		
C.	Containers are labeled properly and closed securely when not in use.		
D.	Materials are not outdated or excessive for mission requirements.		
E.	All materials are properly bar-coded by Hazardous Material Control Center (HMCC).		
F.	Incompatible materials are properly segregated.		
G.	New and in-use materials are segregated.		
H.	Current annual hazardous material inventory posted at each storage area (FB Form 3007-E).		
I.	Empty containers are disposed of properly.		
J.	Spill absorbent material is available.		

K.	Spills are cleaned up immediately.		
L.	All hazardous materials were not being stored or managed properly.		
7. WASH RACK			
A.	Wash rack and oil water separator are functional or closed for repair.		
B.	Wash rack/grit chamber does not have excessive oil or grit buildup and is free of debris.		
C.	Unit removes debris from the wash rack/grit chamber (to include v-notch weir).		
D.	No detergents are used on the wash racks unless listed on DPW approved detergent list.		
E.	Hoses are equipped with nozzles to stop water flow when not in use.		
F.	The wash rack does not have vehicles or hazardous materials stored on it.		
8. MAINTENANCE AREAS			
A.	Spill absorbent material available; spills cleaned immediately until product can no longer be removed.		
B.	Containers properly labeled (Ex: clean rags, dirty rags, clean dry sweep, etc.).		
C.	Paper towels for POL use are limited but if used, are turned in to the HW Office for processing.		
D.	Drains are free of dirt and other debris.		
E.	Solvent parts washers are kept closed when not in use and are used properly.		
9. VEHICLE LINE			
A.	Spill absorbent material is available (Ex: dry sweep, spill kit, etc.).		
B.	Spills are cleaned immediately until product can no longer be removed.		
C.	No hazardous materials/waste stored in connexes on vehicle line.		
D.	Drip pans are placed properly under leaking vehicles.		
E.	Drip pans are emptied daily and monitored during inclement weather.		
F.	Drip pans are labeled with the contents (Ex: used oil).		
10. STORM WATER DRAINS			
A.	There is no hazardous material residue in the storm water drains.		
B.	Spill kits are available for rapid response to protect storm water drains from accidental spills.		

Paint Booth		Aluminum Cans		Plastic Bottles	
Used Oil		Wash Rack		Bead Blast Machines	
Anti-freeze		Scrap Metal		ODC's	
Generators		Cardboard			
Fuel Trucks		Paper Products			
Non-Mil Spec Fuel		Wood			
Used Fuel Filters		Used Aerosols			
Cooking Oil:					
Cooking Oil Container inspections are performed monthly and kept on file for three years.					
Containers have approved secondary containment and overhead protection.					
Secondary containment is in good condition.					
Site needs immediate attention (Yes/No)					
N/A					
Solvent Tank:					
Solvent tank inspections are performed monthly and kept on file for three years.					
Type and Model Number					
Serial Number					
XO:		POC:	DPW Assessor:		
ECO:		POC:			
ECA:		POC:			

Satellite Accumulation Site (SAS) & 90-Day Accumulation Site Inspection Record (XVIII Airborne Corps & Fort Bragg Regulation 200-2)						
Unit:	Building #		Month/Year			
Activity:			Weekly			Monthly
Key: C=Compliance NC=Noncompliance NA= Not Applicable			1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Record the date of inspection in the gray shaded box.						
1. CONTAINER MANAGEMENT						
A. Containers are in good condition and compatible with wastes.						
B. Containers are kept closed and sealed when not in use.						
C. Containers are marked "HAZARDOUS WASTE" or "UNIVERSAL WASTE".						
D. Containers are marked with unit, contents and accumulation start date.						
E. Containers are stored on pallets (liquids/metal containers).						
F. Containers are transferred as required (55 gallon limit for HW).						
G. Controlled materials are properly labeled (Used Oil, Dirty Rags).						
H. HW Satellite Accumulation Site is covered from inclement weather.						
I. Highly flammable containers are grounded (including used oil).						
2. STORAGE MANAGEMENT						
A. Secondary containment system has sufficient capacity (10% of total or 110% of the largest container).						
B. Storage areas are not located near storm or sewer drains.						
C. A fire extinguisher is available within 50 feet of the storage area.						
D. Spill absorbent material is available within 50 feet and compatible with the type of waste being stored.						
E. The storage area is secure.						
F. Incompatible materials are physically segregated in the storage area.						
3. TRAINING						
A. Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) is assigned on appointment orders and orders are available.						
B. Environmental Compliance Assistant (ECA) is assigned on appointment orders and orders are available.						
C. ECO/ECA has attended Fort Bragg's environmental training and certificates are available.						
D. Job description form and training completed/available for all personnel that handle hazardous waste.						
E. All training for personnel and ECO/ECA is current within the last 12 months.						
4. ADMINISTRATION						
A. FB Form 3003 inspection form is completed weekly and available.						
B. Inspections and training records are kept on file for three years (or when SAS established). - For 90-day sites, DD 1348-1 forms are on file for three years.						
C. Current FB Regulations 200-1, 200-2, 200-3 and FB ECO/ECA Guide are available.						
D. Unit Environmental Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is available and approved by DPW-ECB.						
E. A current annual hazardous material inventory is posted and available (FB Form 3007-E).						
F. Material safety data sheets (MSDS's) posted and accessible to personnel.						
G. Site specific spill prevention plan current, available, and approved (signed) by DPW-ECB.						
H. An ECO/ECA poster is displayed.						
5. REMARKS: (Identify problem and date corrected.)						
SAS MANAGER (Sign on first weekly inspection)			ECO/ECA (Sign on monthly inspection)			

DATE (Required):
Building Number
(Required):

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVENTORY LIST									
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FB Form 3007-E November 2008

WASH RACKS, GRIT CHAMBERS, OIL/WATER SEPARATORS

INSPECTION FORM

OWS LOCATION #: UNIT:

UNIT POC PHONE:

	YES / NO / NA
Does all wash water flow to the grit chamber and separator?	
Are pollutants being poured directly into the wash rack, grit chamber, or separator?	
Are drain lines free flowing?	
Is there evidence of primary washing of vehicles (excessive amount of sediment)?	
Are hazardous materials/wastes stored on the wash rack?	
Are cleaning solvents on the approved use list?	
Are hydrants/hoses leaking? (If yes, call 396-0321)	
Is trash, leaves, or excessive mud/sand in the grit chamber?	
Is the overflow "clean" side of the grit chamber free of oil?	
Where applicable, open separator lid and look in:	
Is the oil chamber full of oil?	
Does the oil chamber need pumping?	
Is oil present in the water chamber?	
Is sewage present in either chamber of the separator?	
Are covers in place to prevent illicit dumping into the separator?	
If your wash rack, separator, or grit chamber need servicing, call in a service order @ 396-0321.	

COMMENTS:

INSPECTOR:

DATE:

Fort Bragg SPCCP Secondary Containment Drainage Form

					Site Location -			
	DATE	SHEEN (Y/N)	SHEEN REMOVED	Time Valve Opened	Time Valve Closed	AMOUNT DRAINED (gal)	SIGNATURE	Used Pads Stored Properly (Y/N)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

FB Form 2003-2 12 Feb 03

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
******* JOB DESCRIPTION AND TRAINING *******

Under penalty of federal and state laws, job descriptions and training documentation relating to hazardous waste management must be kept on file for all soldiers and civilians on Fort Bragg that **collect, process, treat, dispose, recover, transport, or store hazardous waste**. The law further requires that all training records (relating to hazardous waste management) on current personnel must be kept indefinitely and all training records on former personnel must be kept at least three years from the date the soldier/civilian last worked in that position. The following form is provided to the unit to assist in compliance with the above stated laws. Location of filing for this form is at the discretion of the commander but must be available for inspections by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Public Works Business Center (PWBC).

NAME _____ **UNIT** _____

JOB TITLE _____

JOB DESCRIPTION (As related to hazardous waste management only)

Soldier's/civilian's job position relating to hazardous waste management includes: Handling/disposing/storing/transporting POL and hazardous waste generated by one or more of the following: (check applicable portions below):

Motor Pool Maintenance	Laboratory, Medical, Chemotherapeutic, Radioactive, Biological
Adhesives, Sealants and Paints	Photographic Developing Laboratories or Printing Facilities
Use of Cleaning Solvents	Arms Room
Aviation Maintenance	Pesticides, Insecticides, Rodenticides, Herbicides, Fungicides
Medical Waste	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Material (NBC)
Batteries (including Lithium, Magnesium, Mercury, Nickel-Cadmium, & Lead Acid)	Other:

DUTIES: (As related to hazardous waste management only)

The above person works with and handles hazardous materials and wastes at their work site. This individual has the appropriate qualifications to read, understand, apply, and communicate written and verbal information regarding handling and managing hazardous wastes. Training is required within 2 weeks of assuming duty and once a year thereafter. _____ is responsible for proper handling, documenting, inspecting, storing and transporting hazardous wastes. He/She is also responsible for responding to emergencies. The above individual commenced these duties on (date) _____

TRAINING (As related to hazardous waste management only)

Soldier/Civilian must receive hazardous waste management training within two weeks of assumption of his/her duties as it relates to hazardous waste management. Soldier/civilian may not work hazardous waste management duties unsupervised until completion of training. A person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, such as the unit ECO/ECA who has attended the Public Works Business Center's Environmental Compliance Training, must conduct this training. All soldiers/civilians trained must complete an annual review of the initial training. Training of affected soldiers/civilians must include the following:

HAZARDOUS WASTE/CONTROLLED MATERIALS		EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES	
Instruction on proper disposal and storage of Hazardous Waste and Controlled Materials		Location of emergency equipment such as eyewashes and shower points	
Record keeping requirements-training, job descriptions, FB Form 3003		Site Specific Contingency Plan with evacuation routes	
Manifesting requirements (if applicable)		Emergency Notification Procedures	
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)		Emergency Cutoff Procedures (if applicable)	
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT)		Spill Absorbents	
Proper use and storage of Hazardous Materials			
TYPE TRAINING	DATE	TRAINED BY	TRAINEE SIGNATURE
Initial Training			
Annual Refresher			
Annual Refresher			
Annual Refresher			

Jun 02

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS ??

YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE OFFICER IS:

NAME

PHONE

YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSISTANT IS:

NAME

PHONE

YOUR DPW ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTOR IS:

SITE SPECIFIC SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

Unit:		POC:	
Building No:		Phone No:	
POSSIBLE SPILL SOURCES:		Storm Water Area#:	
SOURCE	TYPE CONTAINMENT	MAX VOL (GAL)	DIR OF FLOW
			Yes No
1.	Is secondary containment large enough to contain 10% of the total, or 110% of the largest container?		
2.	Is the existing containment area free of contamination?		
3.	Is absorbent, spill containment material available?		
4.	Does the unit have sufficient equipment to contain the spill? (e.g., shovels, push brooms, etc...)		
5.	Are employees properly trained in:		
a.	Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent spills, and procedures to follow in an event of a spill?		
b.	Installation Spill Contingency Plan regulation FB Reg 200-3?		
c.	Spill prevention and containment procedures? How to read Material Safety Data Sheet and select PPE?		
6.	Does the facility have an evacuation plan, diagram of the evacuation plan, and a sketch of the facility including escape routes and reassembly point?		
SPILL RESPONSE AND NOTIFICATION			
When a spill is discovered, take the following actions:			
1.	Stop further spill by closing valves, plugging leaks, or rerouting the flow of material.		
2.	Immediately report spills to the FB Fire Department, EMERGENCY 911, DPW at 907-3975 or 584-1068, and the HWRO at 396-2141.		
3.	Provide the following information: 1) Location of spill and/or nearest building number, 2) Type and quantity of material spilled 3) Direction of flow 4) Possible hazards, injuries, etc...		
4.	Meet or appoint someone to meet the Senior Firefighter, and provide assistance/information as he/she requires.		
5.	Maintain a record of spills; forward a copy to PWBC Environmental Branch.		
<u>DPW Compliance Inspector</u>			<u>Date:</u>

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill, individuals will take the following actions:

1. Determine what type of material has been spilled.
2. Weigh all safety factors; check MSDS to determine health and physical hazards.
3. If it is not safe to begin spill response or if the spill too large for you to contain:
 - Call the Fort Bragg Fire Department at 911. From a cell phone, call 432-0911.
 - Notify supervisor.
 - Wait for assistance.
4. If safe for you to begin spill response:
 - Ensure your personnel have the proper personal protective equipment.
 - Contain the spill (plug leaks or set container upright).
 - Use spill absorbent or appropriate spill pads/booms to contain spill.
 - Sweep up absorbent and properly dispose of contaminated pads/booms.
 - Turn in contaminated absorbent/materials to the DPW Hazardous Waste Office.
5. In the event of a fire:
 - Call 911 immediately. From a cell phone, call 432-0911.
 - Evacuate the area.
 - Notify supervisor.
 - Provide a copy of hazardous material inventory to fire fighters upon arrival.
 - Do not attempt to put out chemical fires – conventional fire extinguishers may make the situation worse.

Any spill of fuel, solvents, oxidizers, acids, highly flammable materials, or any spill over FIVE gallons requires immediate notification of the Fire Department (911) and DPW. (396-2295/396-2141)

Contact the Fire Department IMMEDIATELY if anything enters storm drains, sewer system or any other waterway (creek, lake, pond, ditch, etc.) during a spill.

Never attempt to clean a spill without using the proper protective gear (gloves, goggles, etc.)

Spills over 5 gallons must be verified by DPW, even if cleaned up by unit.

NEVER conceal spills from DPW - Failing to report spills may result in fines from NC DENR and EPA as well as civil/criminal penalties for willful neglect.

Fort Bragg Waste Labels

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Unit _____
Contents _____
Date Established _____
Date Full _____
Date Transferred _____
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINER MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO A STORAGE SITE WITHIN 72 HOURS WHEN IT IS FULL.
CONTACT HAZARDOUS WASTE OFFICE FOR GUIDANCE 396-2141

UNIVERSAL WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS ARE REGULATED AS A UNIVERSAL WASTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 40 CFR PART 273.
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL WASTE - BATTERY(IES)
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL WASTE - MERCURY THERMOSTAT(S)
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL WASTE - MERCURY CONTAINING EQUIPMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL WASTE - PESTICIDE(S)
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSAL WASTE - LAMP(S)
ACCUMULATION START DATE: _____

<small>D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX (REQUIRED DURING TRANSPORT, WHEN MATERIAL IS ALSO REGULATED BY 49CFR PARTS 172-190)</small>
HANDLE WITH CARE!
<small>Style UW05 © 2005 LABELMASTER® (800) 621-5800 www.labelmaster.com</small>

Recycling Guide

Commodity	Building	Site
Cardboard Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Facility
	A-3686	Butner Shoppette
	N-5335	Honeycutt Shoppette
	H-4401	Smoke Bomb Shoppette
	F-1231	COSCOM Shoppette
	4-2472	Mini-Mall
	8-5476C	North Post Commissary
	D-1302	Smoke Bomb Gas Station
Magazine/Newspaper Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Facility
	8-5476	North Post Commissary
	4-2171	Post Office
	8-5050	Main Post Exchange
	3-1631	Public Works
	2-1120	Finance
	C-1244	DSTB Barracks
	C-1235	DSTB COF
Scrap/Metal/Aluminum Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Center
Toner and Inkjet Cartridges Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Center
Office Paper Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Center
Aluminum Can Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Center
Plastics Recycling	3-1240	DPW ECB Recycling Center



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

IMSE-BRG-PWE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, FT BRAGG
2175 REILLY ROAD, STOP A
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28310-5000

16 Jul 07

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Li-SO₂ Battery Management on Fort Bragg and Camp
Mackall

1. Reference:

- a. Memorandum, Environmental Protection Agency, 8 June 2006.
- b. Fort Bragg Hazardous Waste Management Plan, October 2006.

2. The purpose of this memorandum is to establish and communicate proper management procedures for Lithium sulfur dioxide (Li-SO₂) batteries generated on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall. These batteries are generated by units and turned into the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Compliance Branch (ECB), for voltage testing, reissue, or disposal as a universal or hazardous waste.

3. In accordance with the US Army Corp of Engineers Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Section 12.4.2, Military Batteries, units should not discharge Li-SO₂ batteries on Fort Bragg. Any discharging of Li-SO₂ batteries must be performed by DPW-ECB Hazardous Waste Reclamation Office personnel. Under no circumstance shall units discharge Li-SO₂ batteries by use of the complete discharge device (CDD), discharge tab or button.

4. In the past, units were granted permission to discharge batteries using the CDD. Some batteries were often discharged in a manner that did not allow adequate ventilation of gasses and heat dissemination. These actions created serious safety and fire hazards. Partially discharged batteries have been found in the landfill, these batteries have been suspect in creating landfill fires.

5. In addition, Li-SO₂ batteries shall not be stored next to incompatible materials. All batteries, especially Li-SO₂


IMSE-BRG-PWE

SUBJECT: Li-SO₂ Battery Management on Fort Bragg and Camp
Mackall

batteries, must be segregated from all other battery types, as well as flammable materials, petroleum products, and other incompatible materials. Li-SO₂ batteries must not be stored outdoors in a manner that exposes the batteries to precipitation or significant diurnal changes in temperature where condensation build up may occur.

6. All unit Standard Operating Procedures identifying and/or referencing the discharge of Li-SO₂ batteries must be revised to reflect conformance with this policy no later than 60 days of the date of this policy.

7. Point of contact is Steven Harris, 396-7432 or Christine Hull at 907-3214.



GREGORY G. BEAN
Director of Public Works

DISTRIBUTION:

A; D; E

5 Sep 07

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Required Monthly Data of Materials Recycled or Diverted from Fort Bragg's Solid Waste Stream.

1. References:

a. Department of the Army (DA) Memorandum: Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (DAIM-FD), 18 Dec 02, Subject: Implementation of the Solid Waste Annual Reporting Systems (SWARWeb)

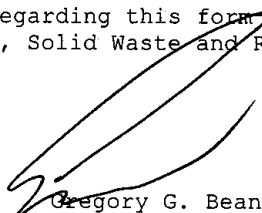
b. North Carolina Department of Natural Resources (NCDENR), Division of Waste Management, Annual Waste Report, required by G.S. 130A-309D(b)

2. The enclosed "Fort Bragg Material Recycling/Diversion/Disposal Reporting Form" was generated to facilitate collection of data from your agency. Please complete the form by the 5th day of each month and fax to (910) 396-8384, Attn: Sid Williamson or email to tim.nance@us.army.mil. This data is required for compliance with references 1a and 1b above.

3. The Solid Waste/Recycling Program is responsible for compiling data into monthly Directorate reports to be consolidated into annual reports for DA and NCDENR. All agencies on Fort Bragg are responsible for reporting any recycled, diverted, or disposed materials to Fort Bragg's Solid Waste Office.

4. Recycled/diverted materials include, but are not limited to; cardboard, metals, paper, shredded paper, newsprint, magazines, tires, used oil, batteries, plastics, etc.

5. For further information regarding this form or data collection, please contact Sid Williamson, Solid Waste and Recycling Program Manager, (910) 396-3372.


Gregory G. Bean
Director of Public works

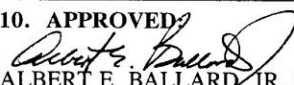
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DRMO

FORT BRAGG POLICY OR PRECEDENT (Ft Bragg Memo 25-50)		
1. SUBJECT Policy for Fuel Operations within Fort Bragg Motor Pools		2. MASTER POLICY NO. <div style="text-align: center;">81</div>
3. ORIGINATOR IMSE-BRG-PWP-C	4. PHONE NUMBER <div style="text-align: center;">432-8470</div>	5. DATE ESTABLISHED <div style="text-align: center;">1 October 2007</div>
6. SYNOPSIS: (if more space is needed, use reverse side.) <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>a. This policy addresses guidelines on fuel storage, fuel transfer operations, and environmental requirements for Fort Bragg; including, Simmons Army Airfield and Camp Mackall. All military units and fueling activities must follow the requirements of FM-10-67-1 and this Master Policy for fuel operations.</p> <p>b. Fuel storage in a facility can not exceed 12k gallons. A facility is defined as an area within a fence line and controlled by a unit commander, i.e., motor pool. Total petroleum, oil, and lubricant (POL) storage in containers 55 gallons and above, must not exceed 15k gallons total; this includes all new, used, and non-mil spec liquid POLs. Fuel storage in blivets is not allowed at any time in motor pools.</p> <p>c. There will be no refueling of ground vehicles in motor pool facilities. The only exceptions to this are for tracked or engineering vehicles, or for emergency situations such as storm events or natural disasters. If a tanker is in need of repair or is going to be deployed, fuel transfers are allowed on a case-by-case basis with permission from the Environmental Compliance Branch - Compliance Assessment Team (910-396-7432). After permission has been granted, secondary containment is required for both bulk fuel tankers and all associated connecting hoses and couplings. Use of the Contractor Owned Contractor Operated (COCO) fuel stations is mandatory for fuel operations involving military ground vehicles. The Directorate of Logistics provides fuel services for military vehicles.</p> <p>d. Any container (to include mobile tankers) storing liquid fuel, hazardous material, or hazardous waste requires mandatory secondary containment, in accordance with (AW) Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, section 112 and Fort Bragg Regulation 200-3, 14 March 2000. Plastic with sandbagged berm is not adequate secondary containment and can not be used. Do not park or store equipment on wash racks. Wash racks do not serve as secondary containment. If a unit has an excess amount of fuel that it needs to dispose of, contact the Directorate of Public Works, Hazardous Waste Office (910-396-2141) for possible locations of units that are in need of fuel or off-loading into the non-mil spec holding tanks.</p> <p>e. Strict compliance with all safety requirements of FM 10-67-1, Fort Bragg Regulation 385-4, and Fort Bragg Regulation 350-6 for field operations is required. Fuel trucks must be grounded and adequate spill absorbent material available within 25 feet.</p> </div>		
7. TYPE POLICY <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> REVOCATION </div>	8. IDENTIFY POLICY AFFECTED This policy supersedes Master Policy Number 81, dated 31 January 2005. <div style="background-color: black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
10. APPROVED: //original signed)		
11. DIRECTIVE ON WHICH BASED (Show date, subject, and origin.) FM 10-67-1, 2 April 1998, Concepts and Equipment of Petroleum Operations; Fort Bragg Regulation 200-3, Installation Spill Contingency Plan, 14 Mar 2000		
12. DISTRIBUTION A, D, E		13. DATE PUBLISHED <div style="text-align: center;">24 January 2008</div>

SUBJECT: Policy for Fuel Operations within Fort Bragg Motor Pools

f. Initiate a Risk Management worksheet, in accordance with FM 10-67-1, and concurrence from the Fort Bragg Fire Department. Maintain a copy of the approved Risk Management worksheet at the fuel storage location and provide a copy to the Fort Bragg Fire Department, Directorate of Public Works, Environmental Compliance Branch.

POLICY OR PRECEDENT (XVIII Abn Corps and Ft Bragg Memo 25-50)																											
1. SUBJECT Command Policy Statement - Lead Acid Battery Policy		2. MASTER POLICY NO. 100																									
3. ORIGINATOR AFZA-GD	4. PHONE NUMBER (910) 396-8300	5. DATE ESTABLISHED 2 May 2008																									
6. SYNOPSIS: (if more space is needed, use reverse side.) <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>a. This is a permanent Corps policy and does not expire until rescinded or suspended.</p> <p>b. This policy applies to all units of the XVIII Airborne Corps.</p> <p>(1) Units will utilize the consignments program, set up by the Defense Supply Center, Richmond, for supply of 6TMF, 4HN, and 2HN lead acid batteries. Each battery supplied under this program is covered by warranty.</p> <p>(2) This program establishes supply and monitoring of battery stocks by the supply contractor, at a level determined by the unit. The unit will no longer be responsible for acid fill and initial charging of batteries.</p> <p>(3) The contractor will maintain and deliver a 30-day supply of surge capability within 48 hours for contingency operations.</p> <p>(4) Direct support battery shops will identify unserviceable batteries for disposal and service other batteries for return to the supply system. If a battery is covered under warranty, it will be replaced at no charge. If it is not under warranty, the contractor will remove and replace the battery at the unit expense. Units will follow normal supply procedures for turn-in/request of serviceable batteries.</p> <p>c. Point of contact is G4, XVIII Airborne Corps, (910) 396-8300/1026.</p> </div>																											
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11. DIRECTIVE ON WHICH BASED (Show date, subject, and origin.) AR 750-1, Army Material Maintenance Policy, 20 September 2007																											
12. DISTRIBUTION Electronic Media Only		13. DATE PUBLISHED 3 June 2008																									

